

FIG. 1

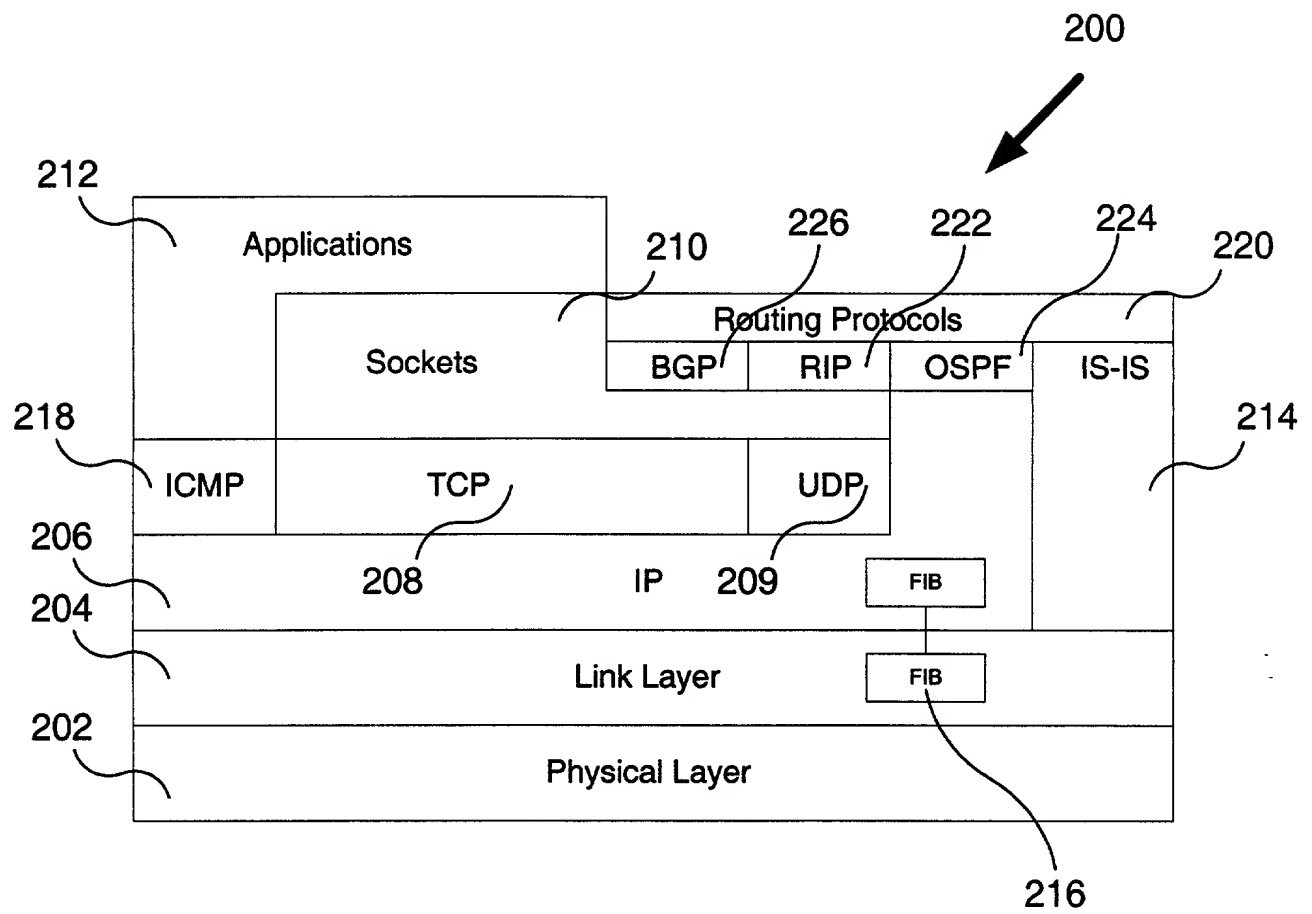


FIG. 2

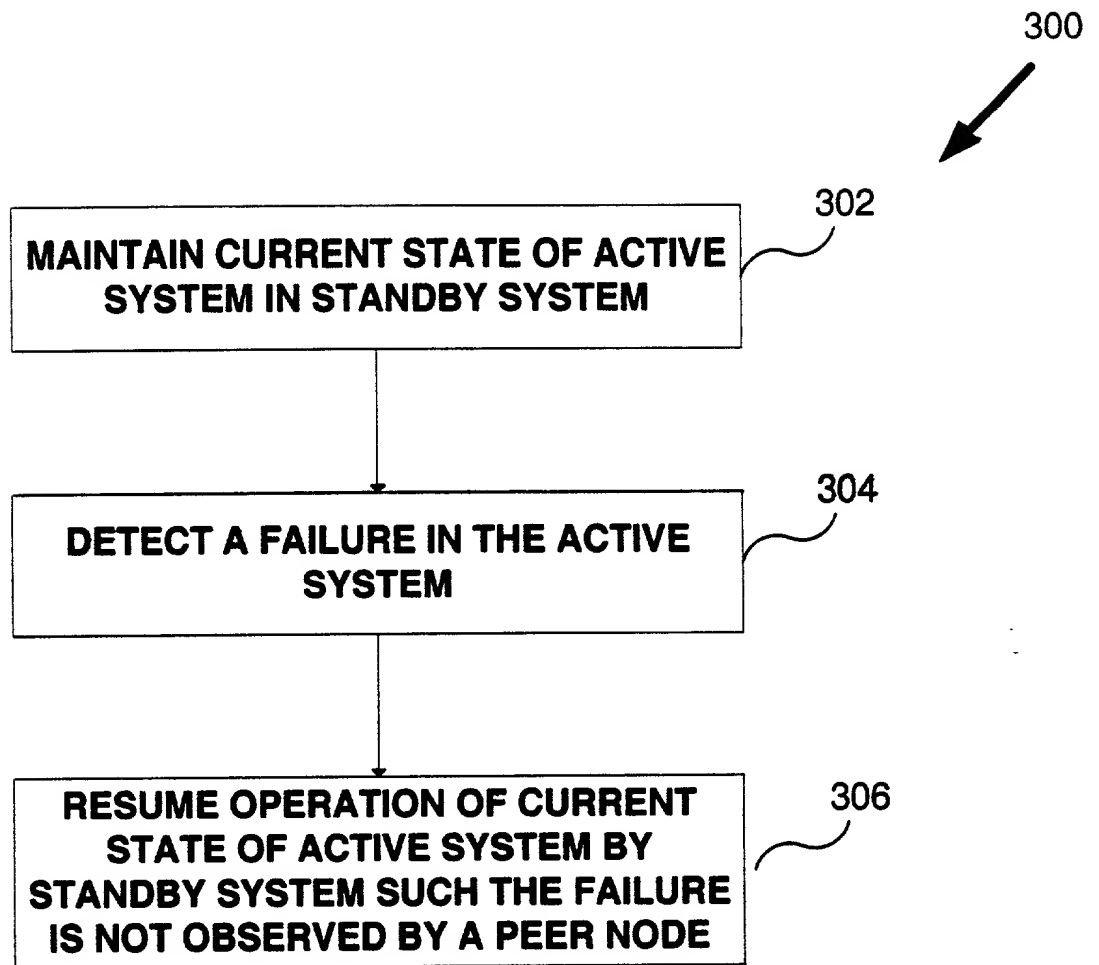
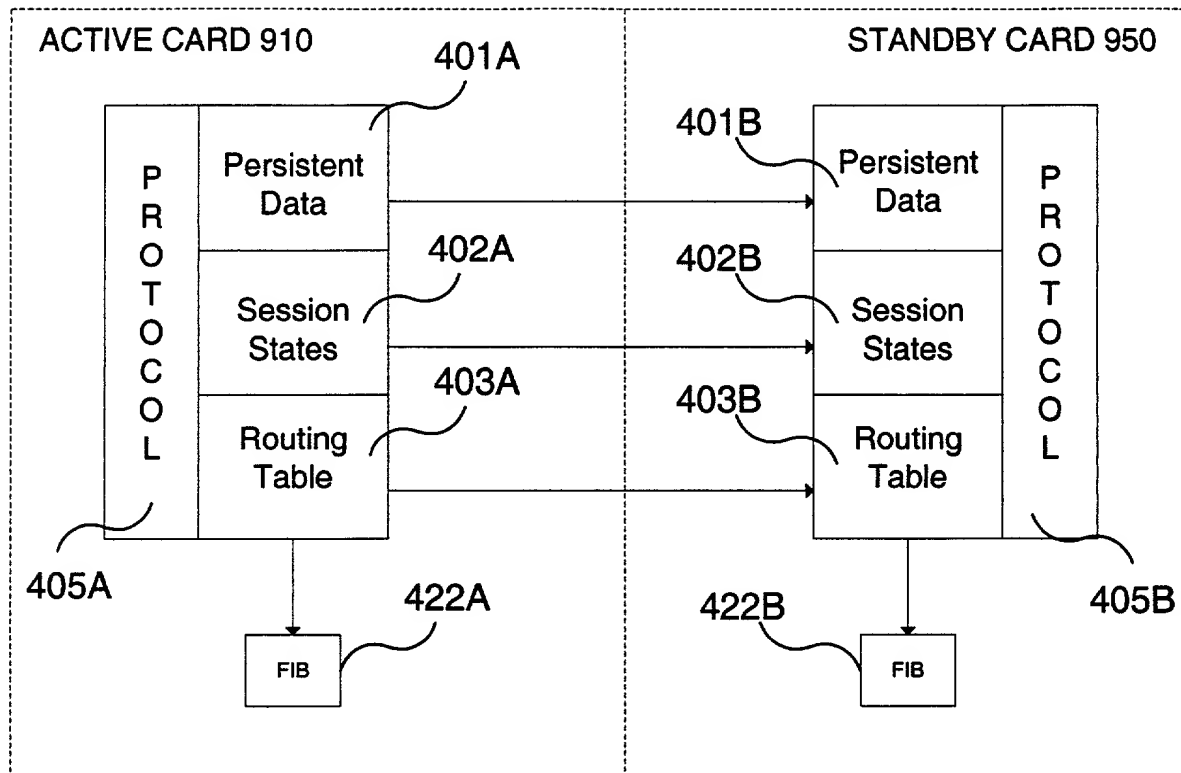


FIG. 3

400



NODE WITH
REDUNDANCY
PLATFORM 104

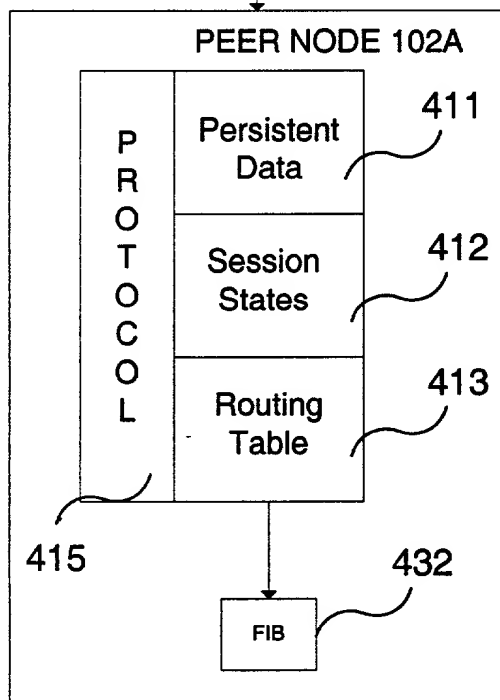


FIG. 4A

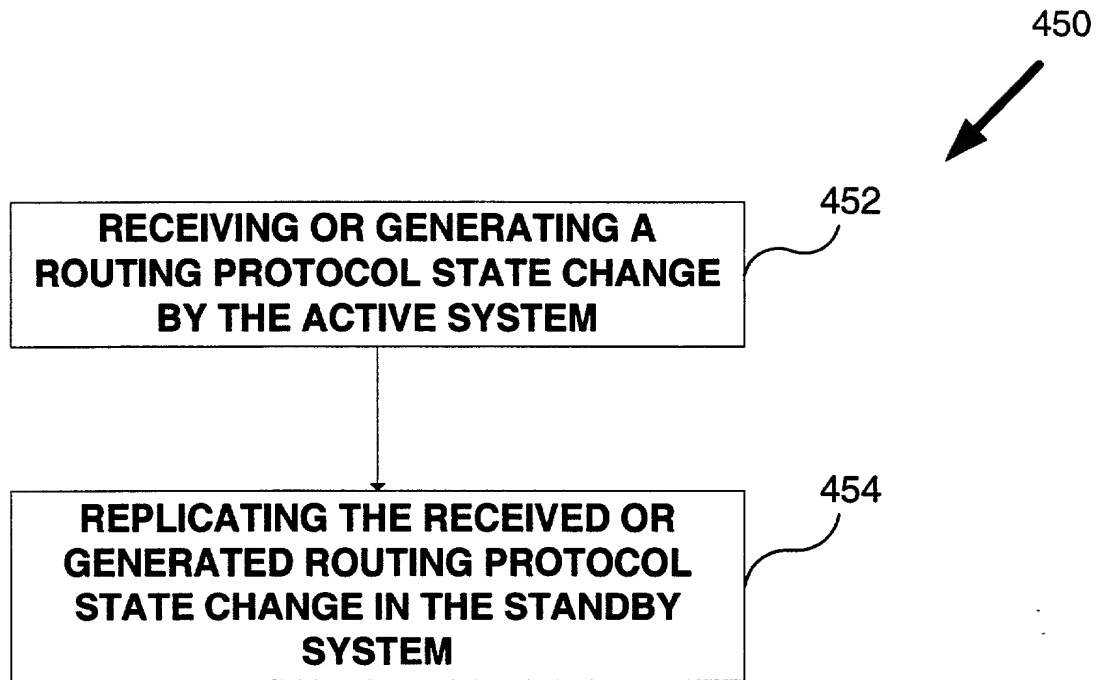


FIG. 4B

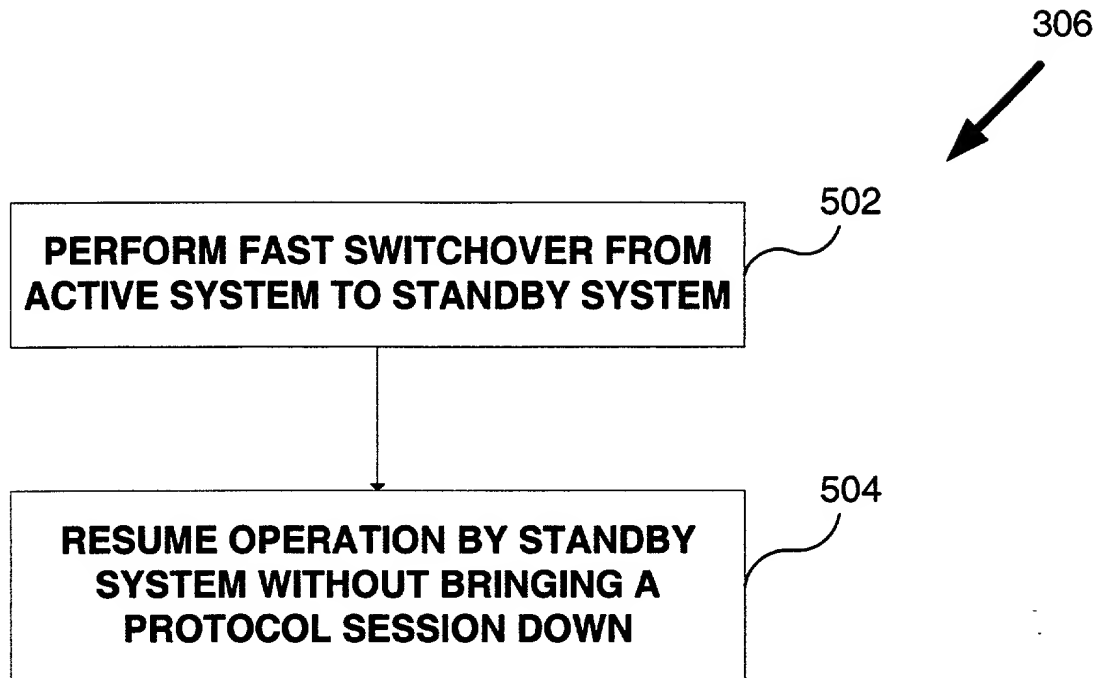


FIG. 5

FIG. 6A is a diagram of a system 600 showing a sequence of operations between an Active Card 910 and a Standby Card 950. The diagram is divided into two sections by a vertical dashed line. The left section is labeled 'Active Card 910' and the right section is labeled 'Standby Card 950'. A 'Remote Peer' is shown on the left. A message 'MSG A' is sent from the Remote Peer to the Active Card 910, marked with a circled '1'. The Active Card 910 then sends a 'Commitment' message to the Standby Card 950, marked with a circled '2'. The Standby Card 950 also sends a 'Commitment' message to the Remote Peer.

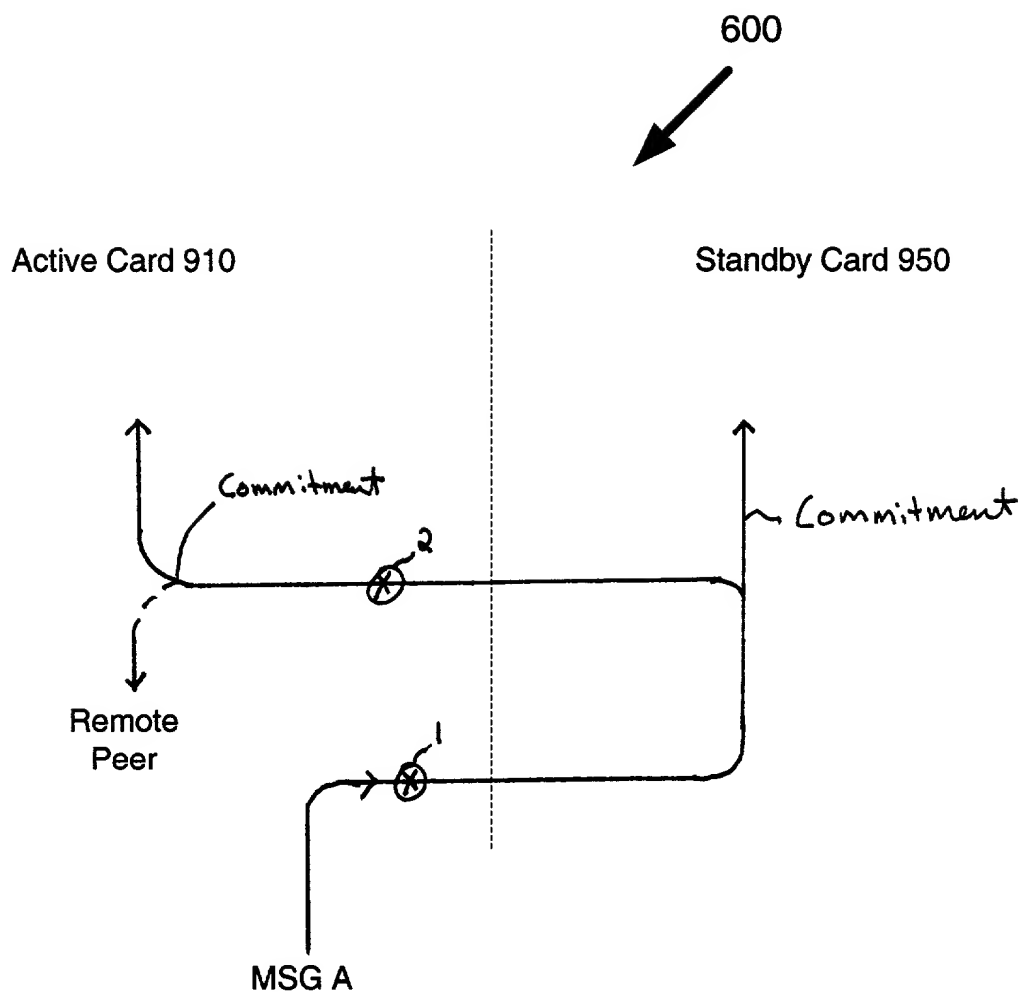


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B is a sequence diagram illustrating a process flow between an Active Card 910 and a Standby Card 950. The diagram shows a horizontal timeline with a vertical dashed line separating the two cards. A message 'MSG A' is sent from the Active Card to the Standby Card. The Standby Card then sends a 'Commitment' message back to the Active Card. The Active Card then sends a 'Remote Peer' message to the Standby Card. The Standby Card then sends a 'Commitment' message back to the Active Card. The diagram is labeled '650' at the top right.

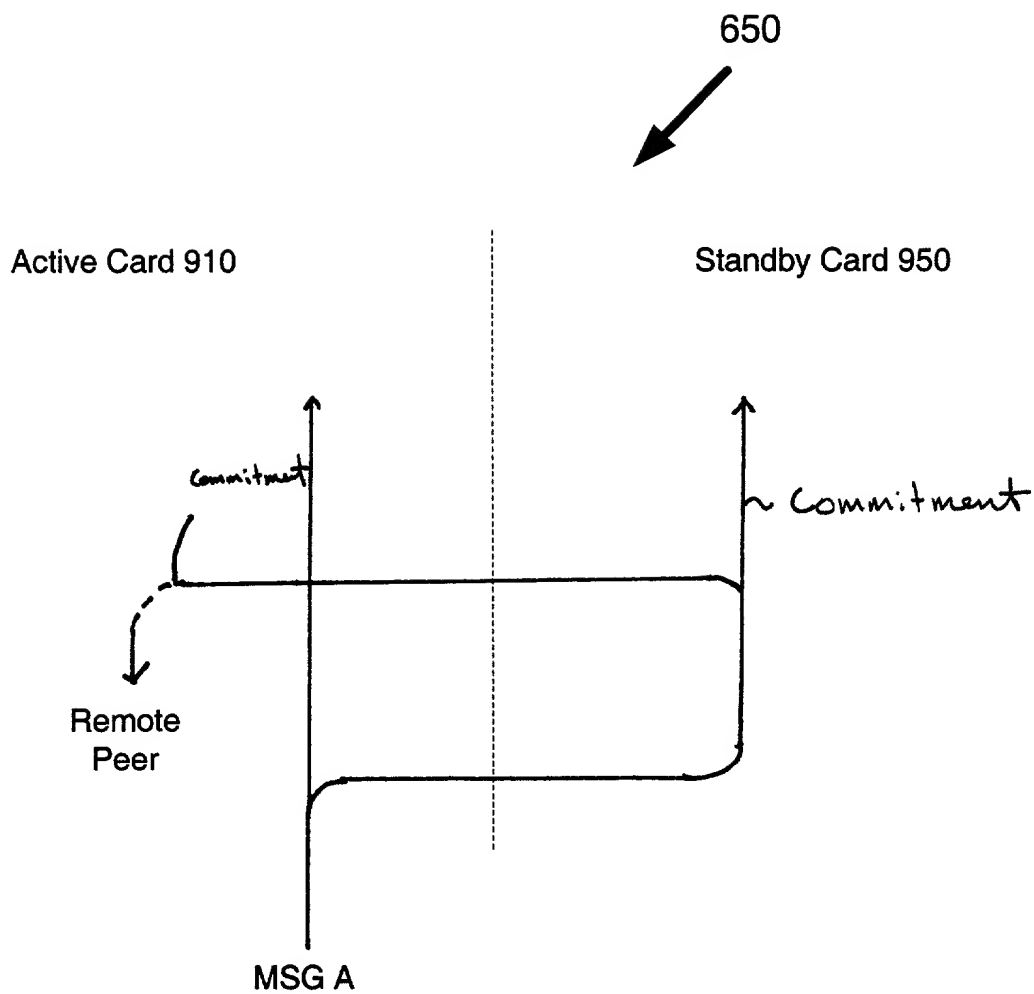


FIG. 6B

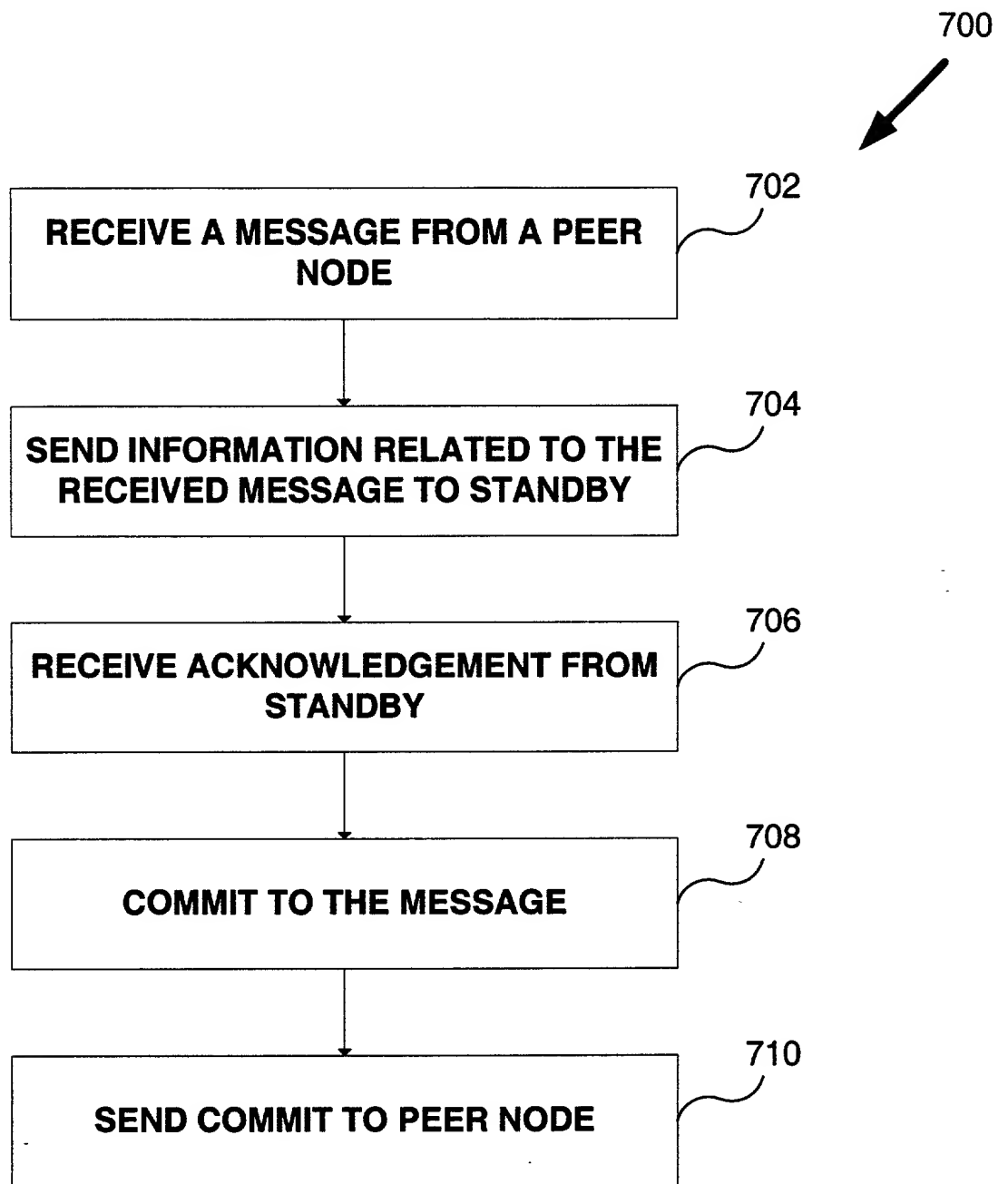


FIG. 7

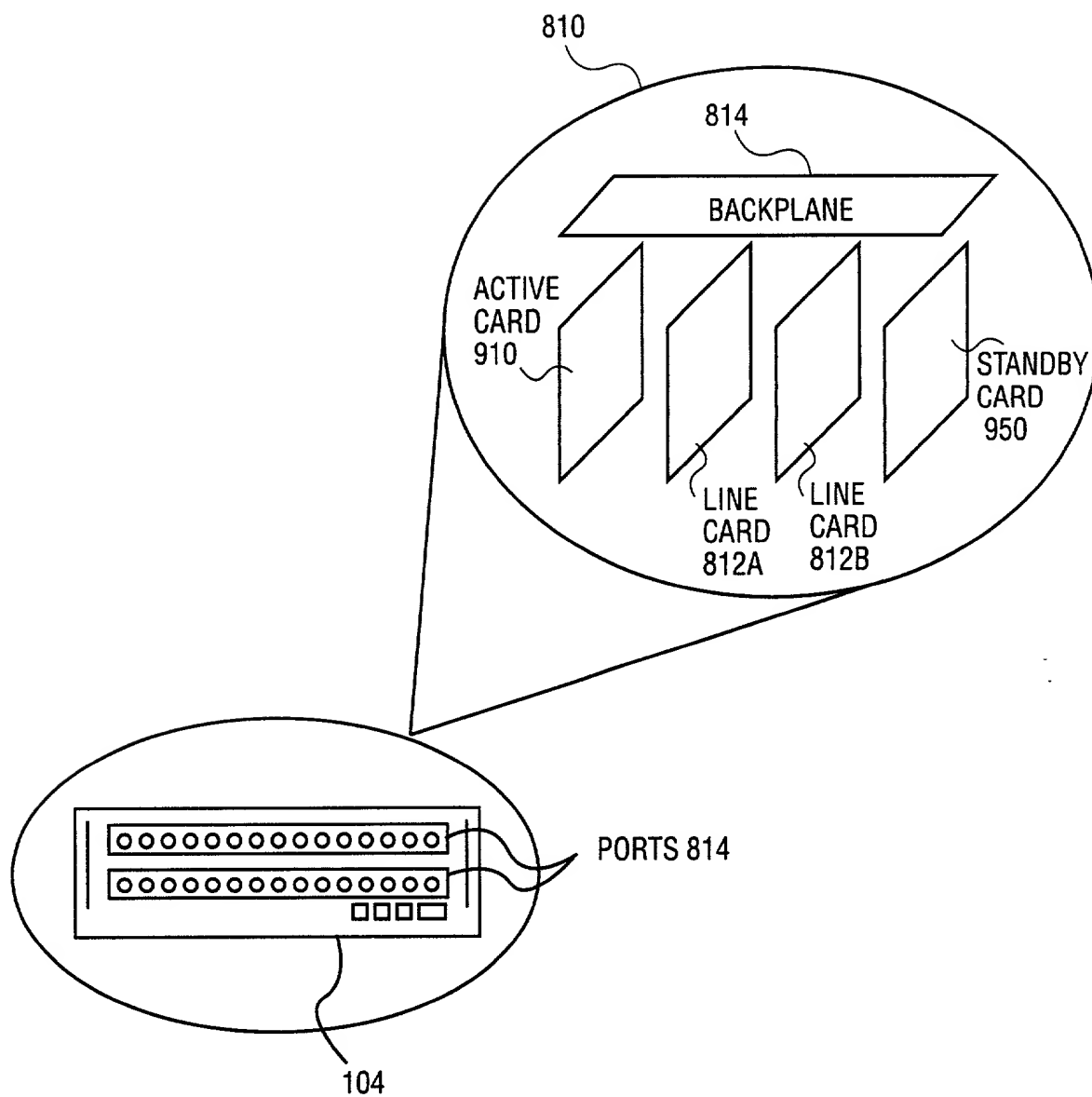


FIG. 8

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a system 900, including an active card 910 and a standby card 950, which are connected to a common RCM 920/960. The active card 910 includes an application task 916, SRM 918, RAM data structures 912, non-persistent data 914, and a data store 922. The standby card 950 includes a peer application task 956, SRM 958, RAM data structures 952, non-persistent data 954, and a data store 962. Both cards are connected to a common RCM 920/960, which is also connected to a flash disk 924/964. The system 900 is shown in a standby state, with the active card 910 and standby card 950 connected to the common RCM 920/960.

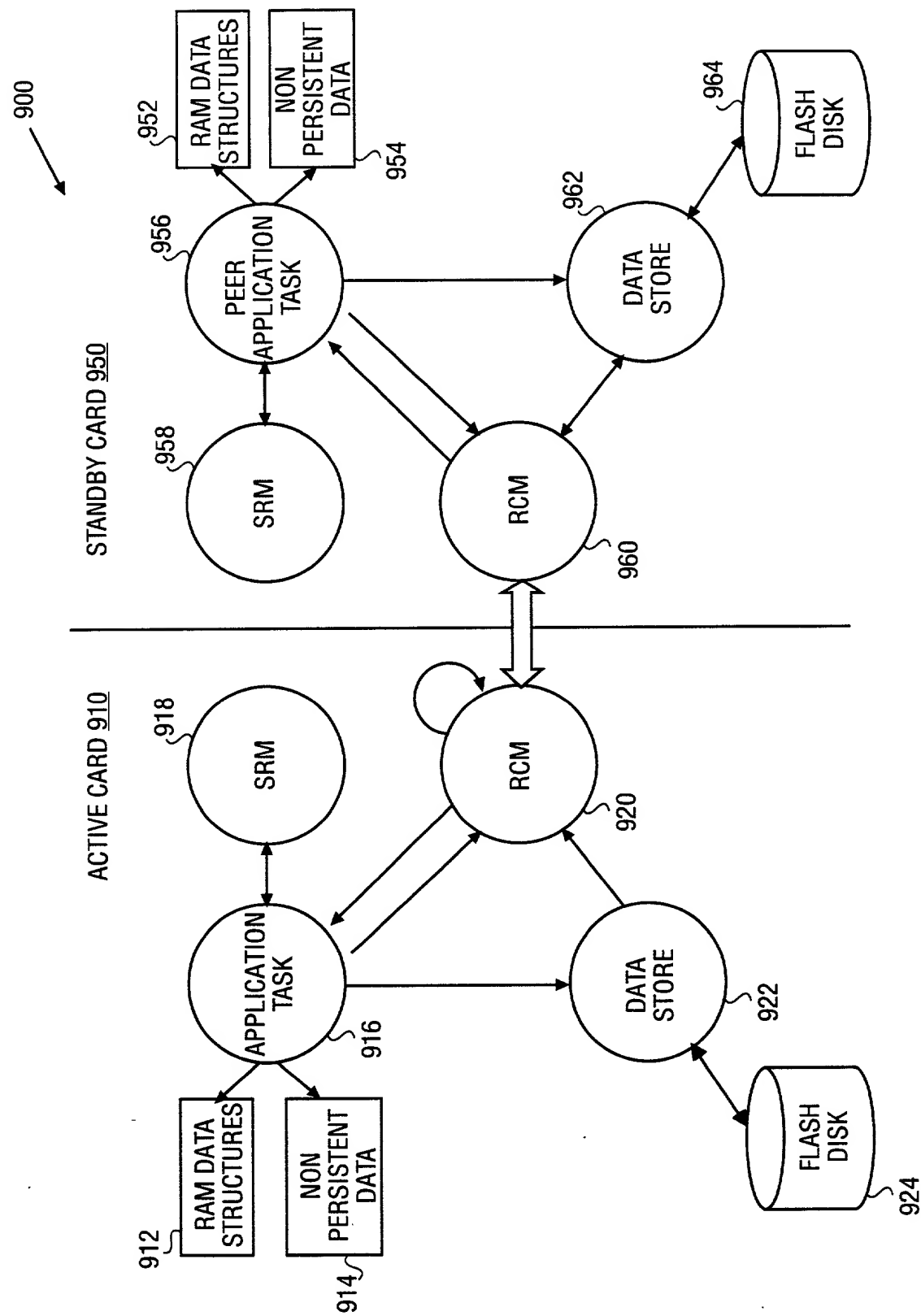


FIG. 9

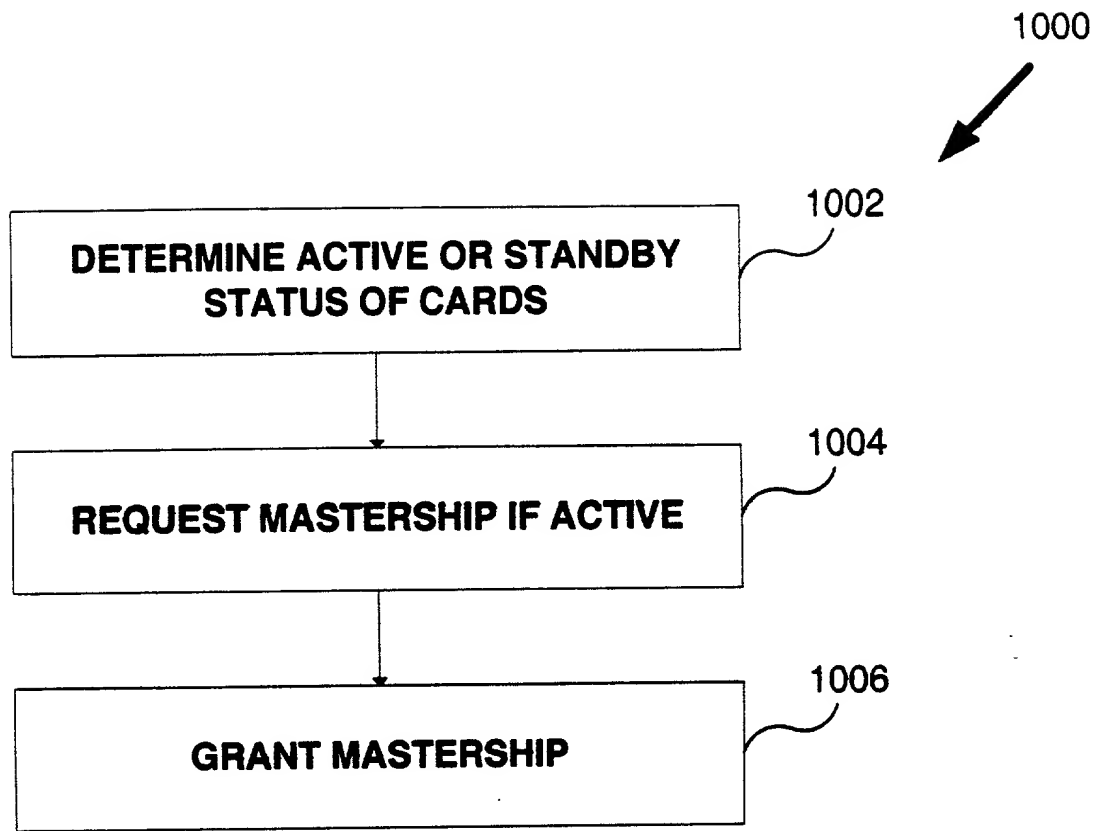


FIG. 10A

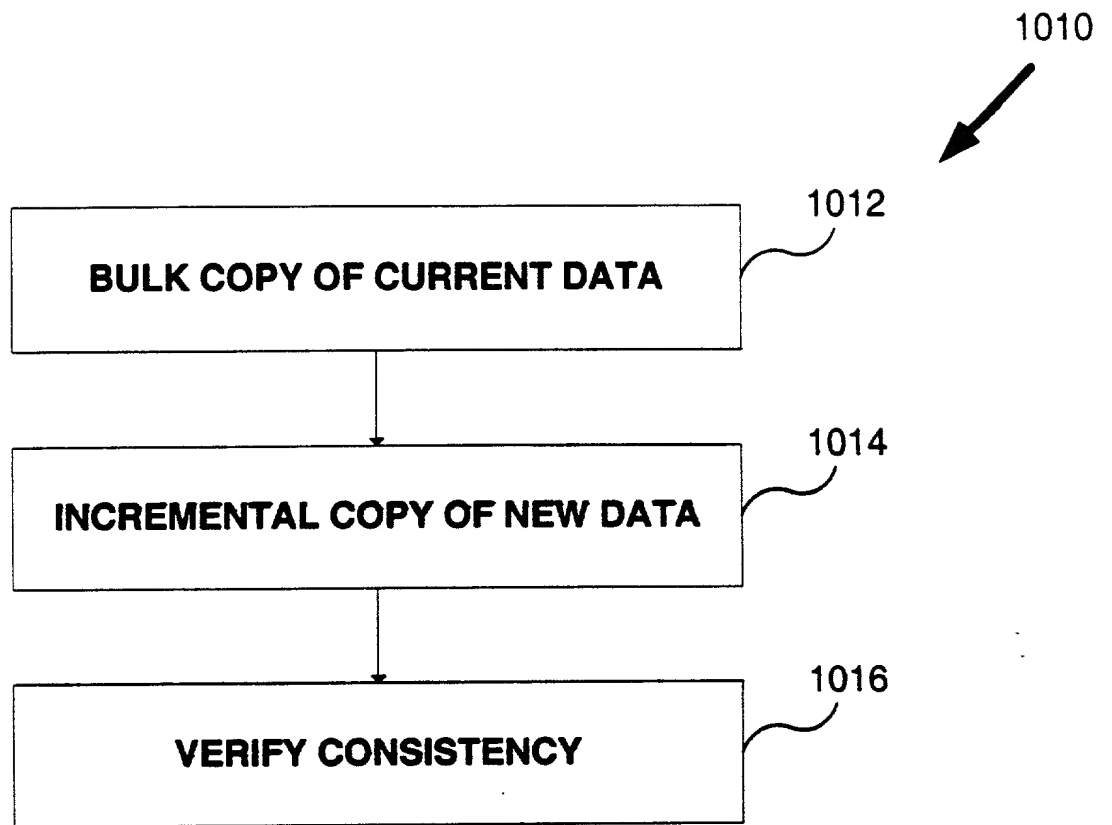


FIG. 10B

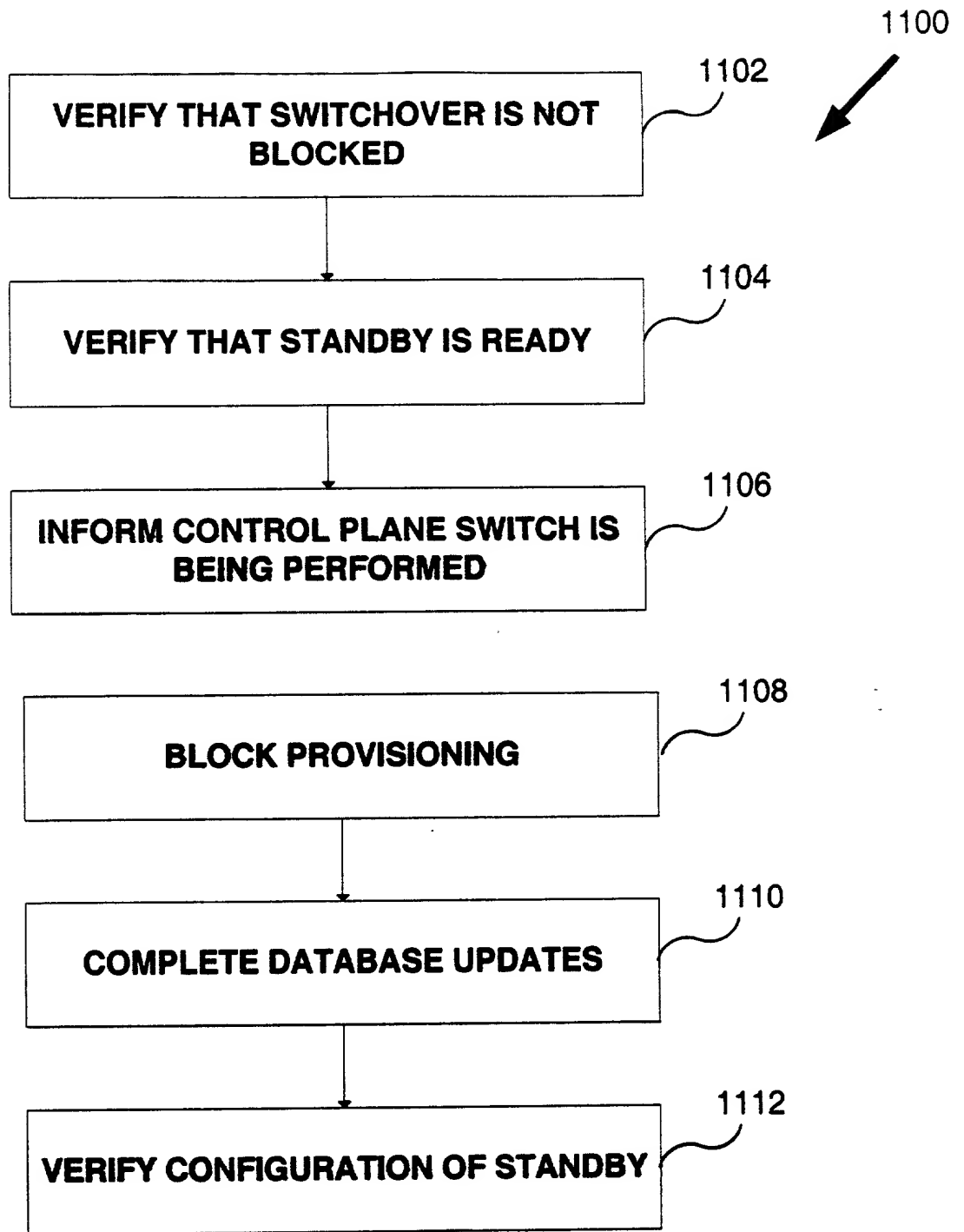


FIG. 11A

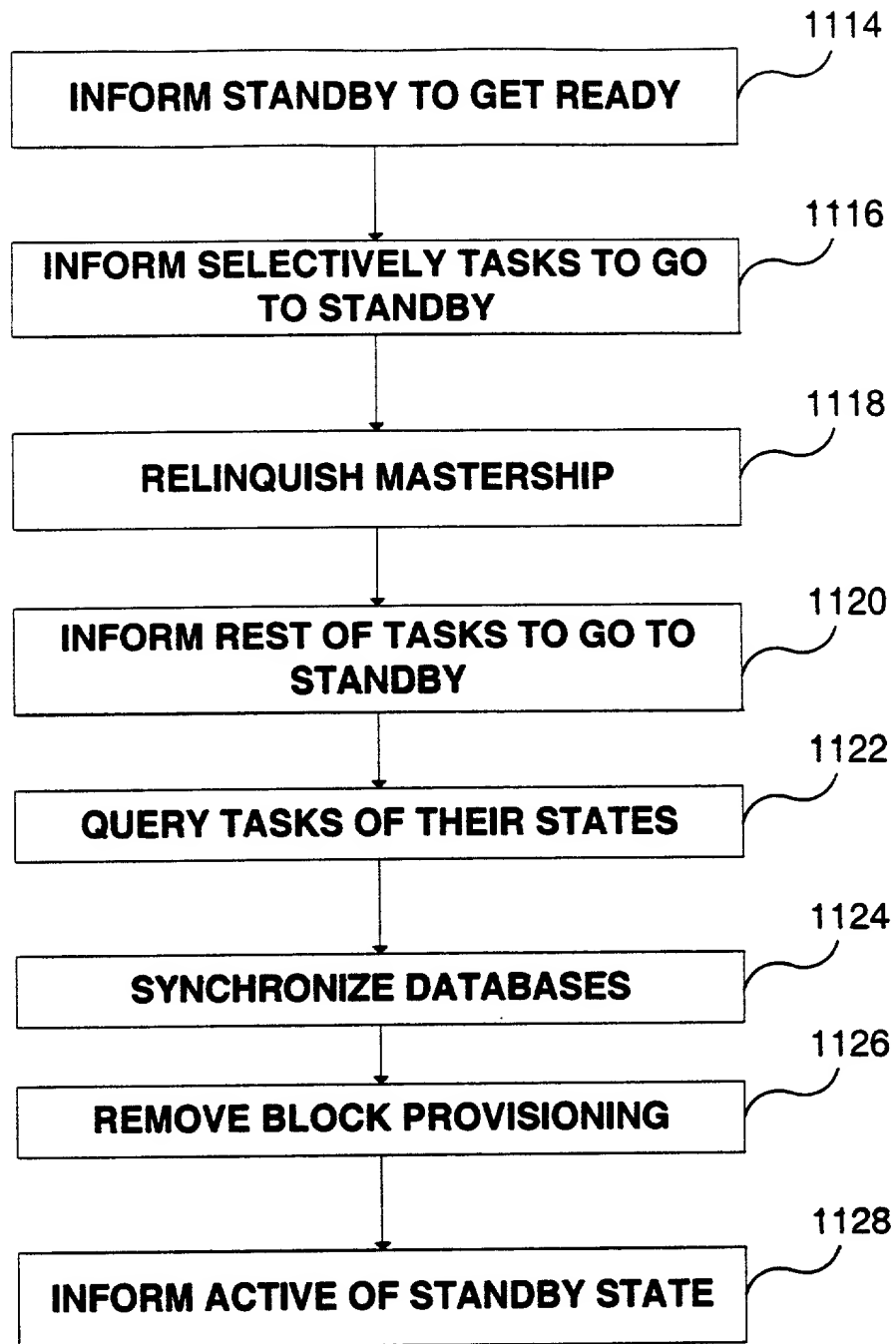


FIG. 11B

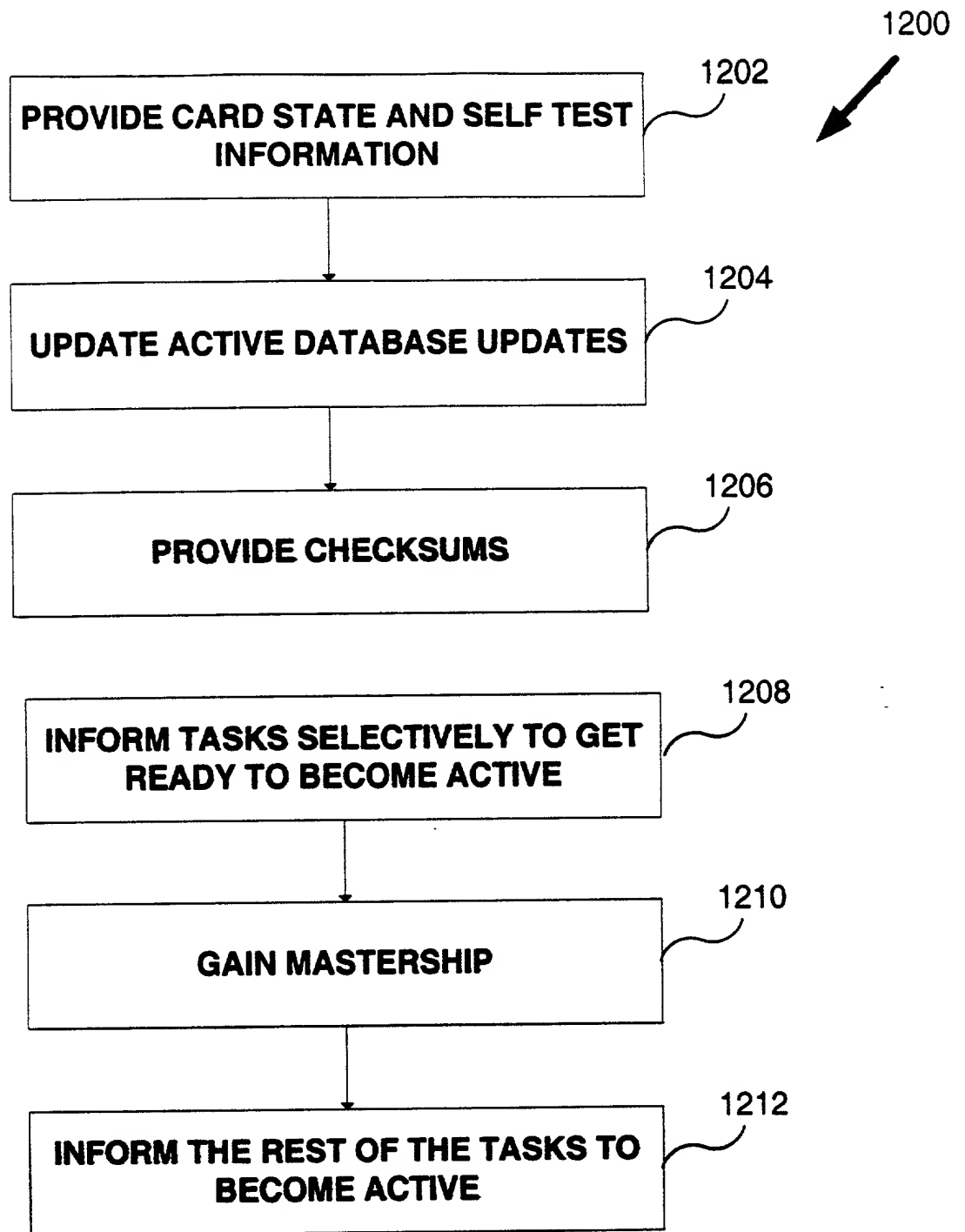


FIG. 12A

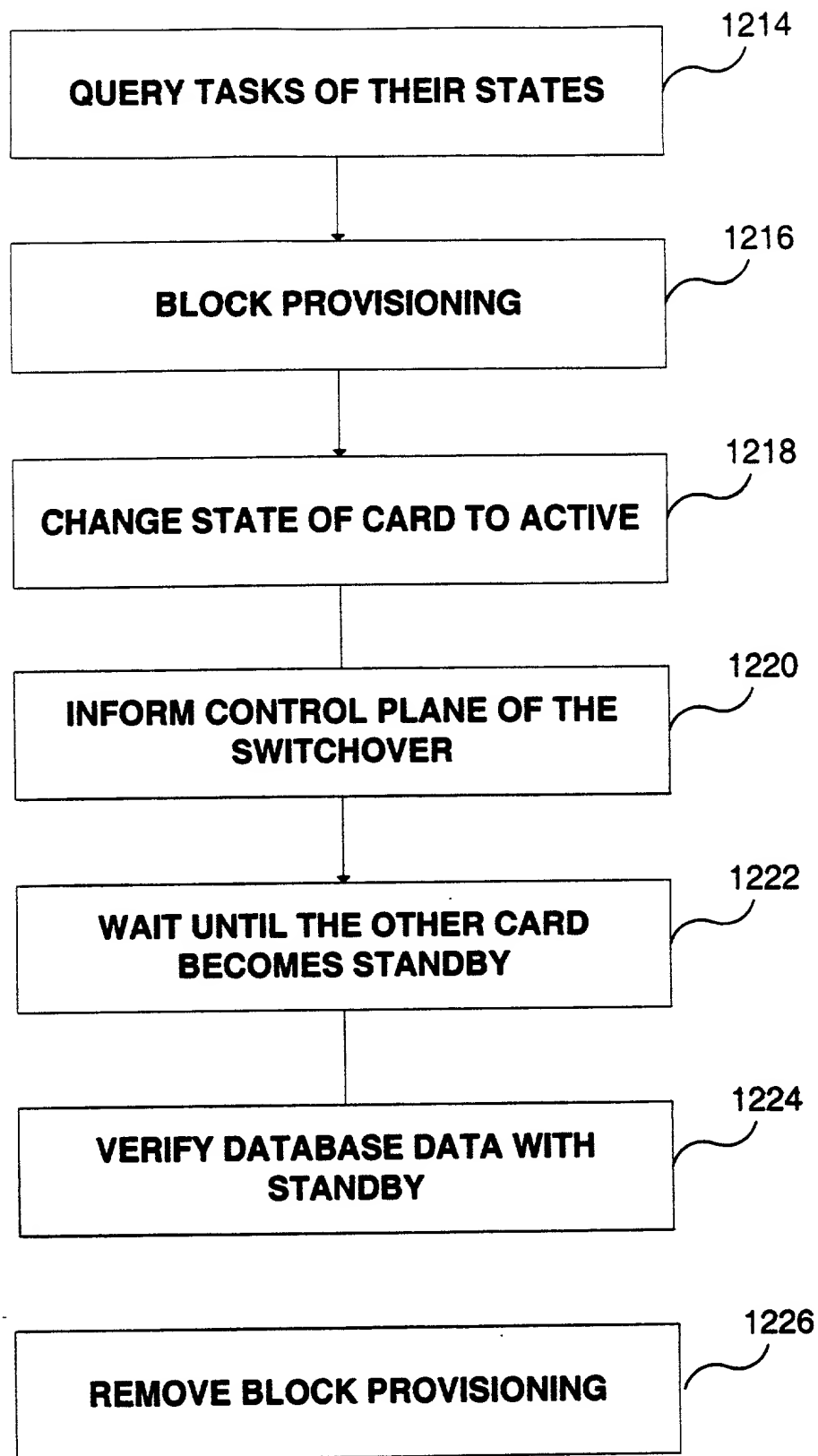


FIG. 12B

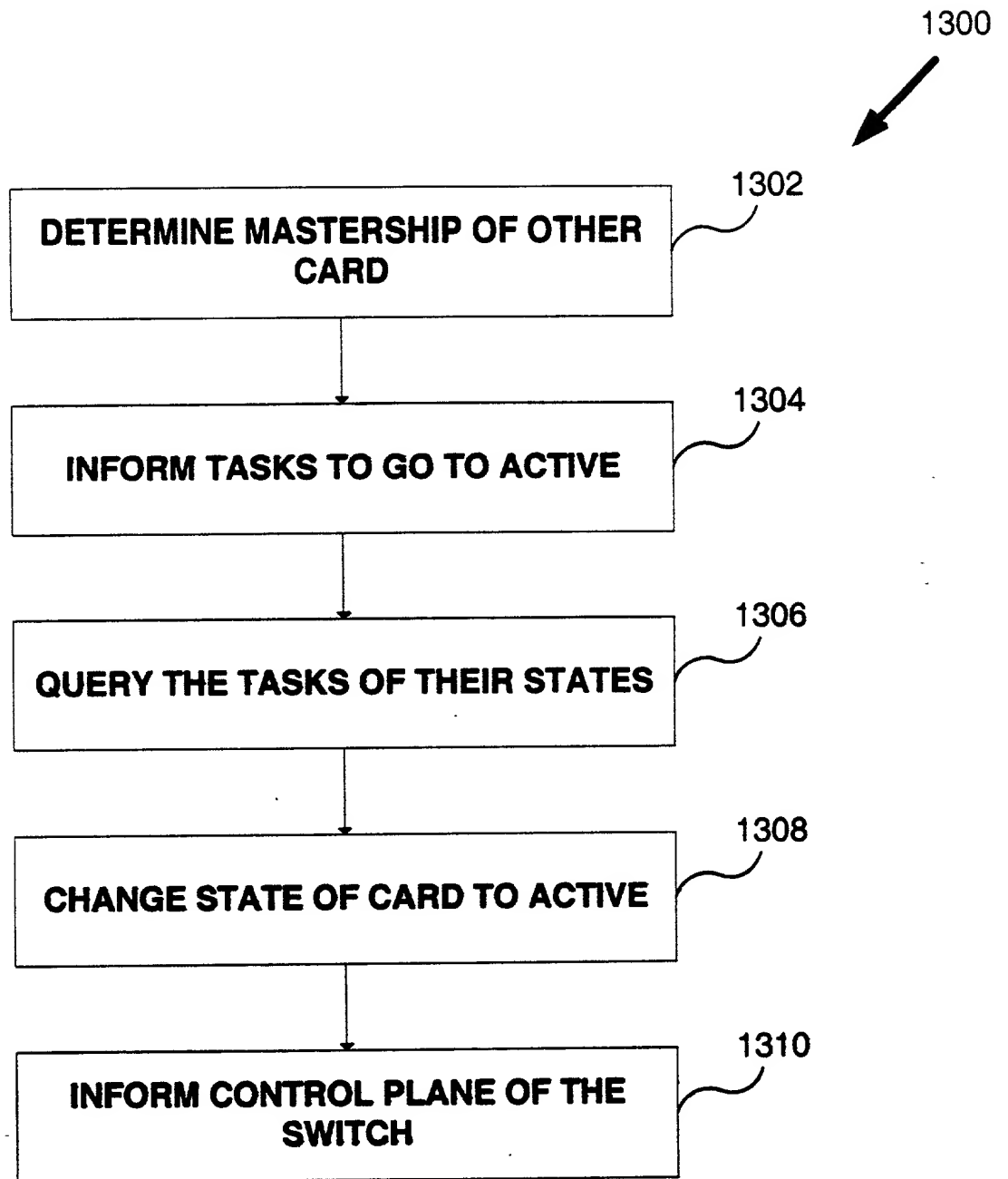


FIG. 13

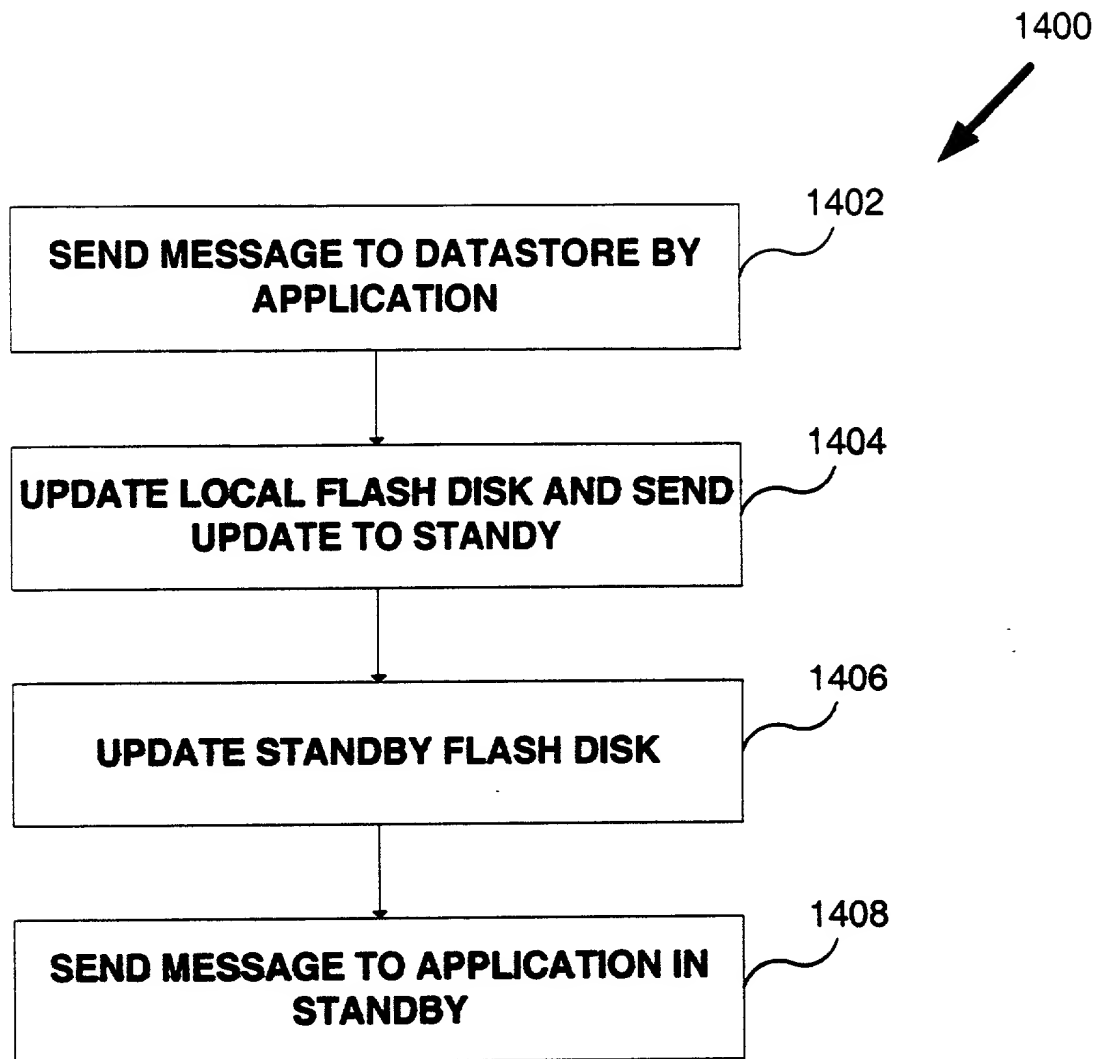


FIG. 14

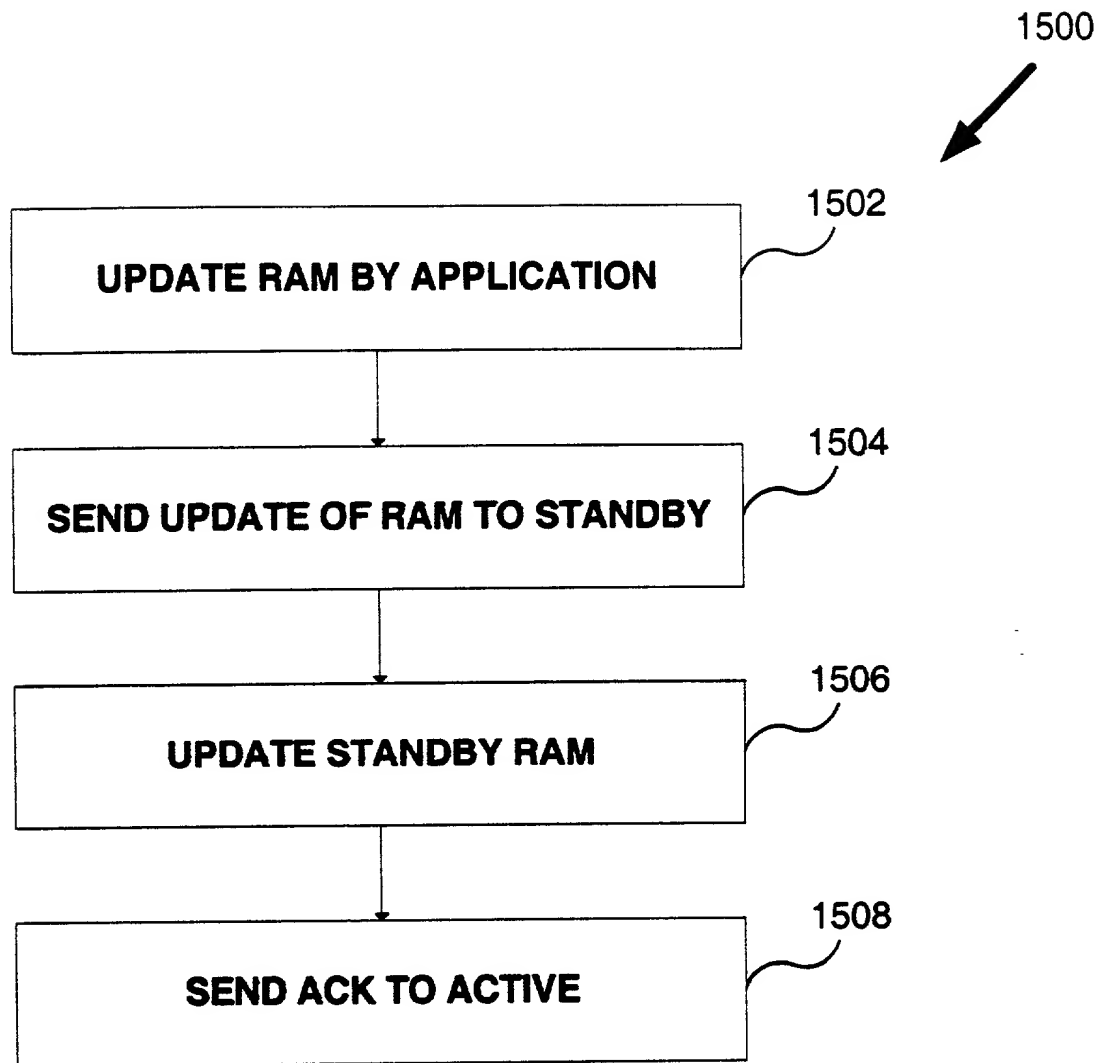


FIG. 15

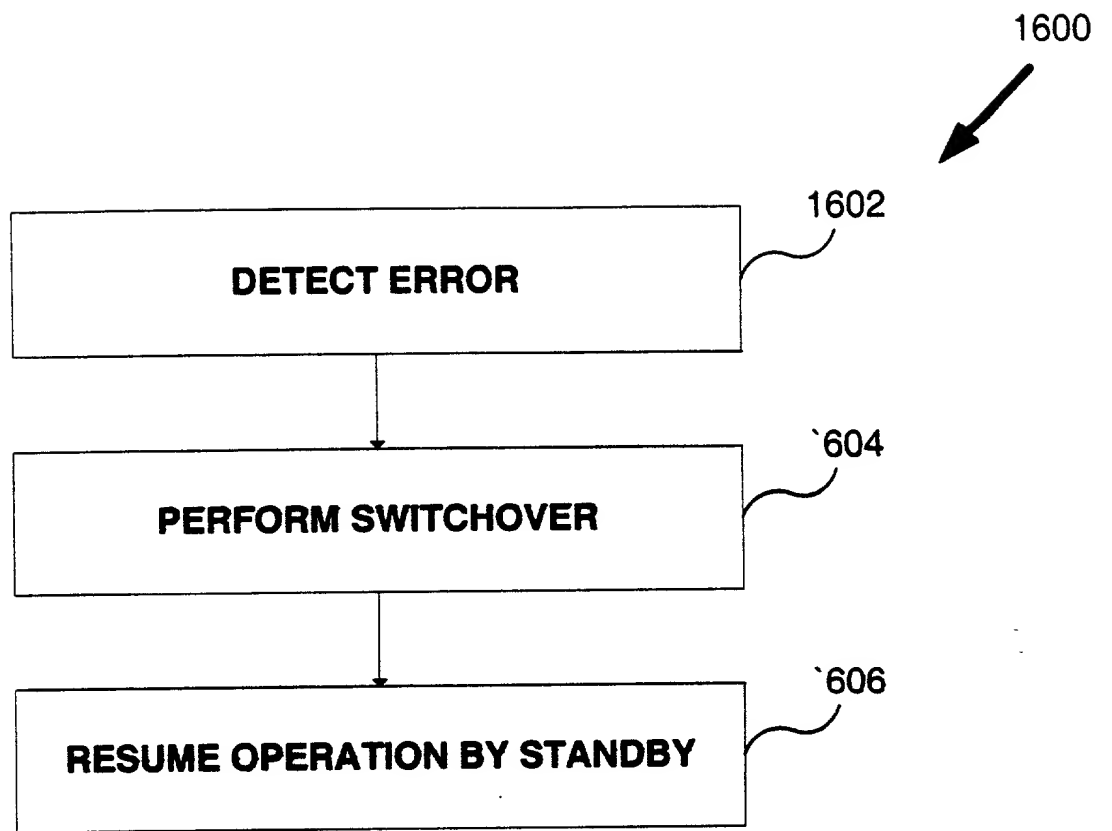


FIG. 16

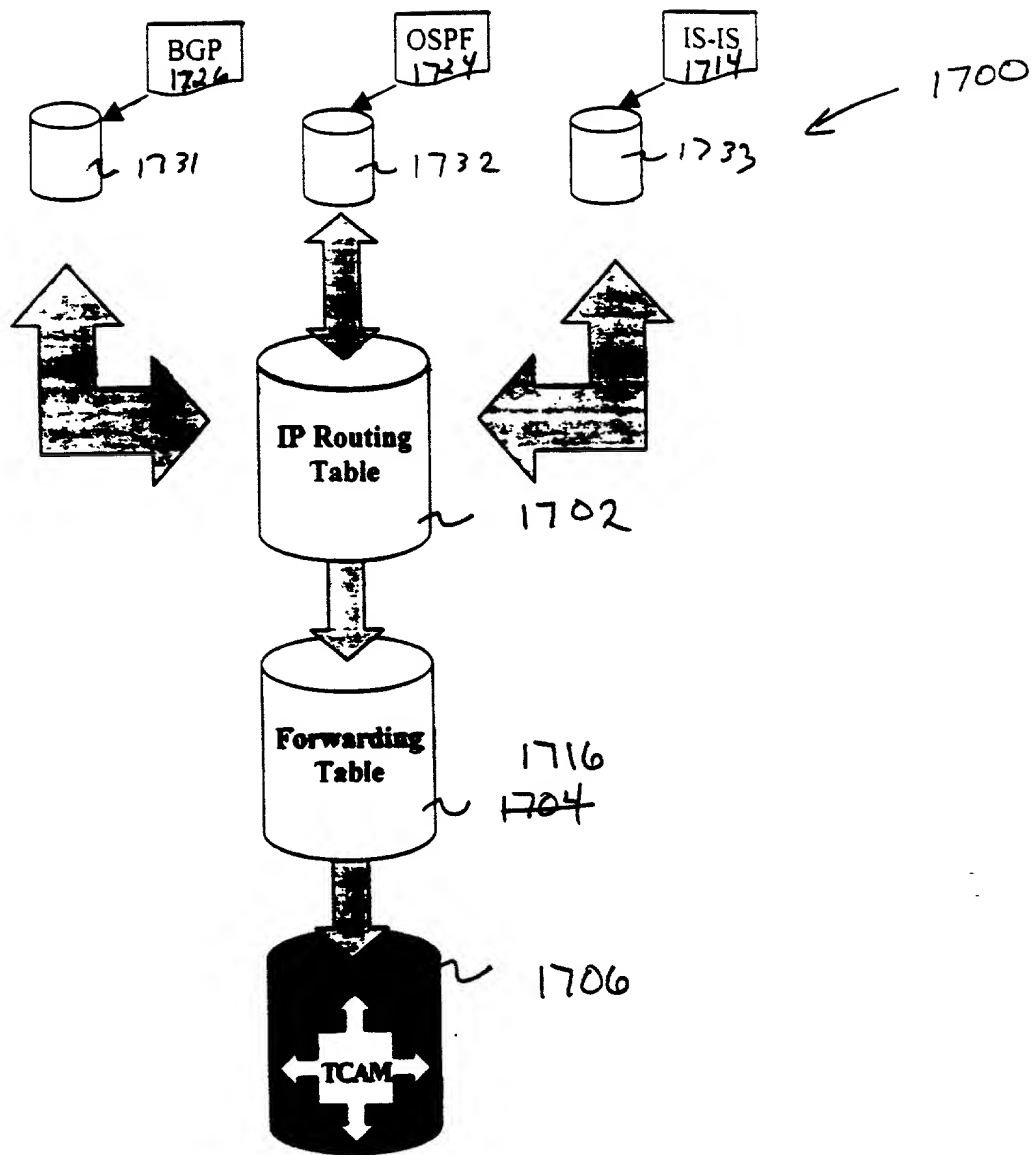


FIG. 17

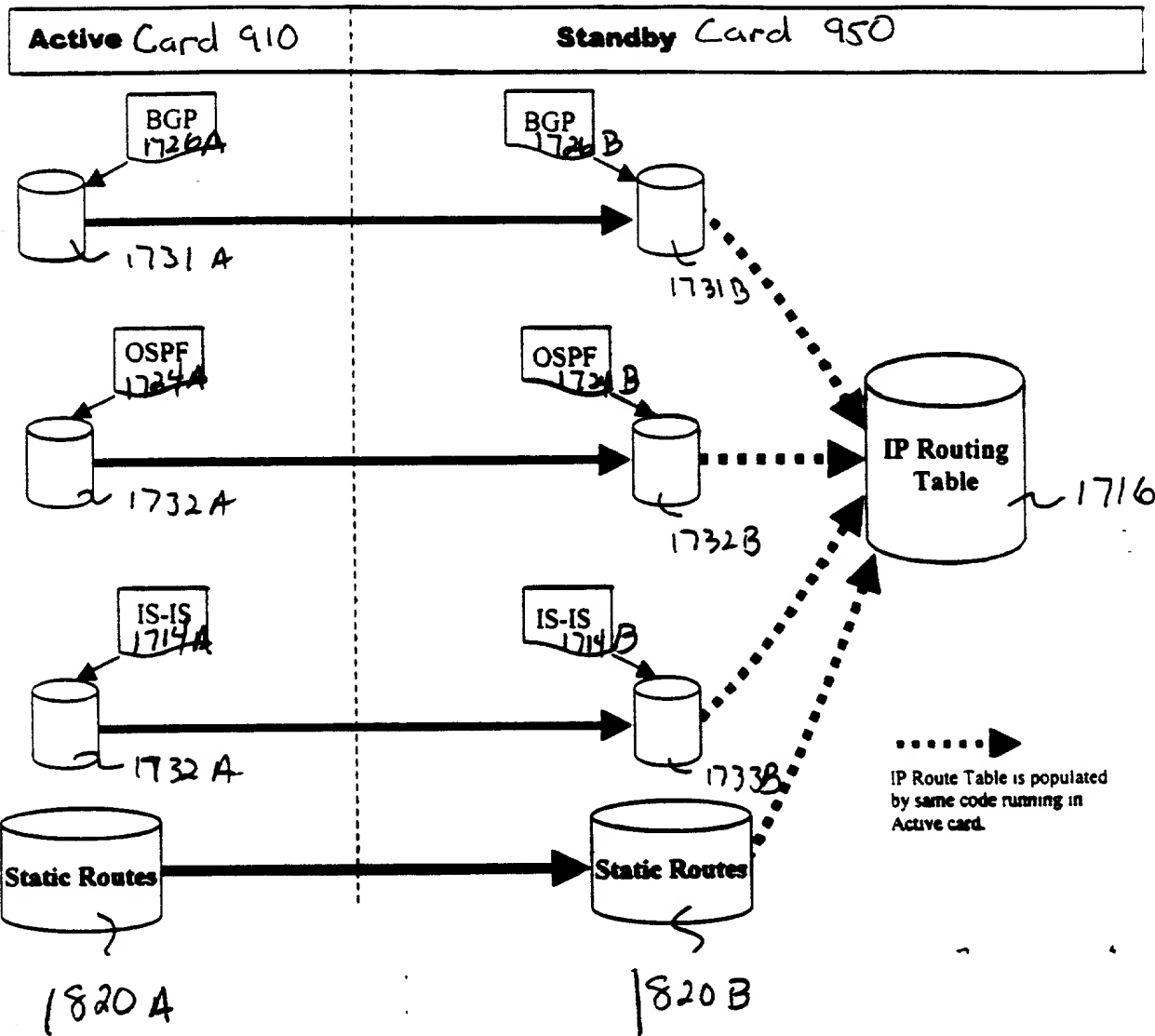


FIG. 18

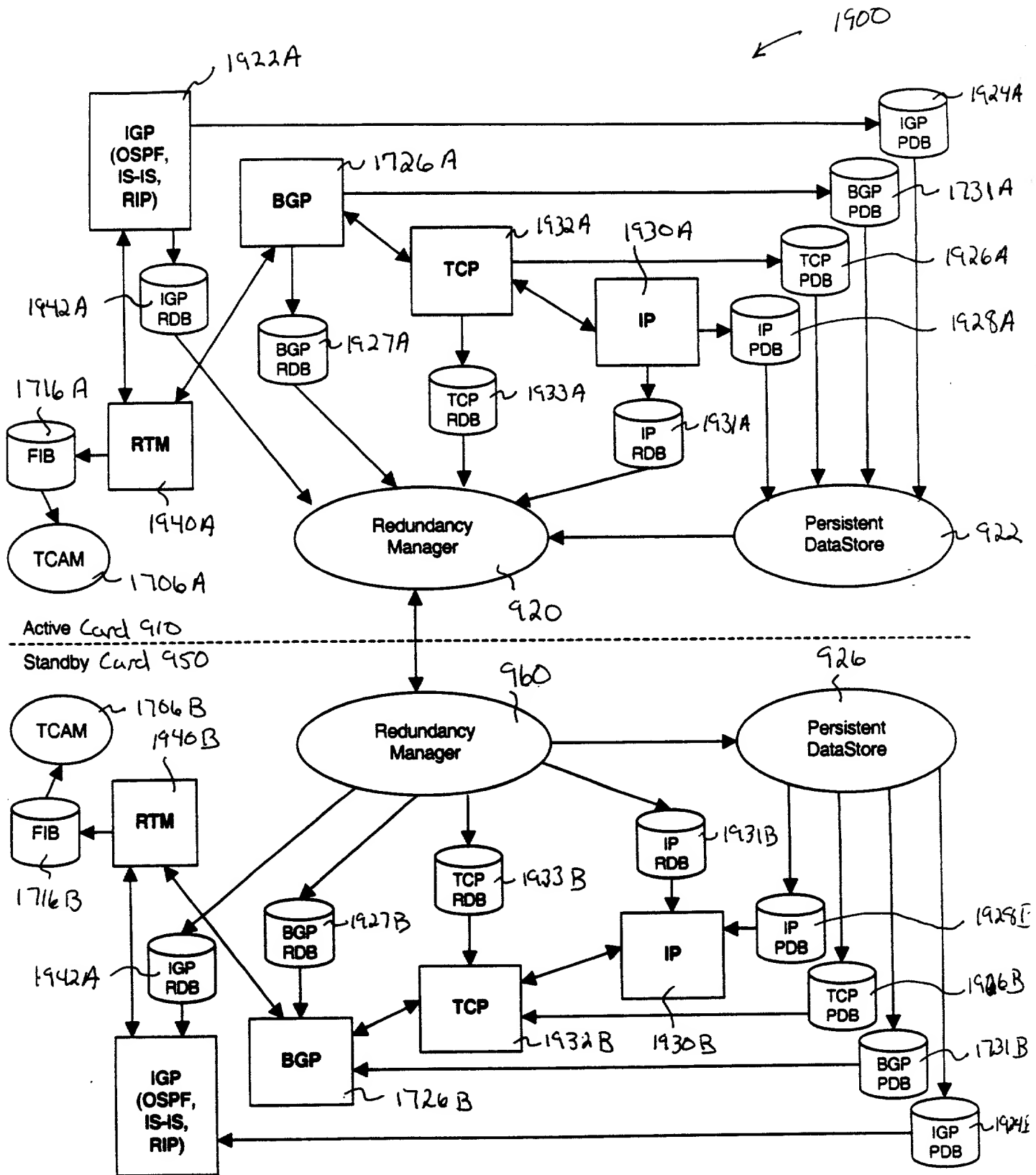


FIG. 19

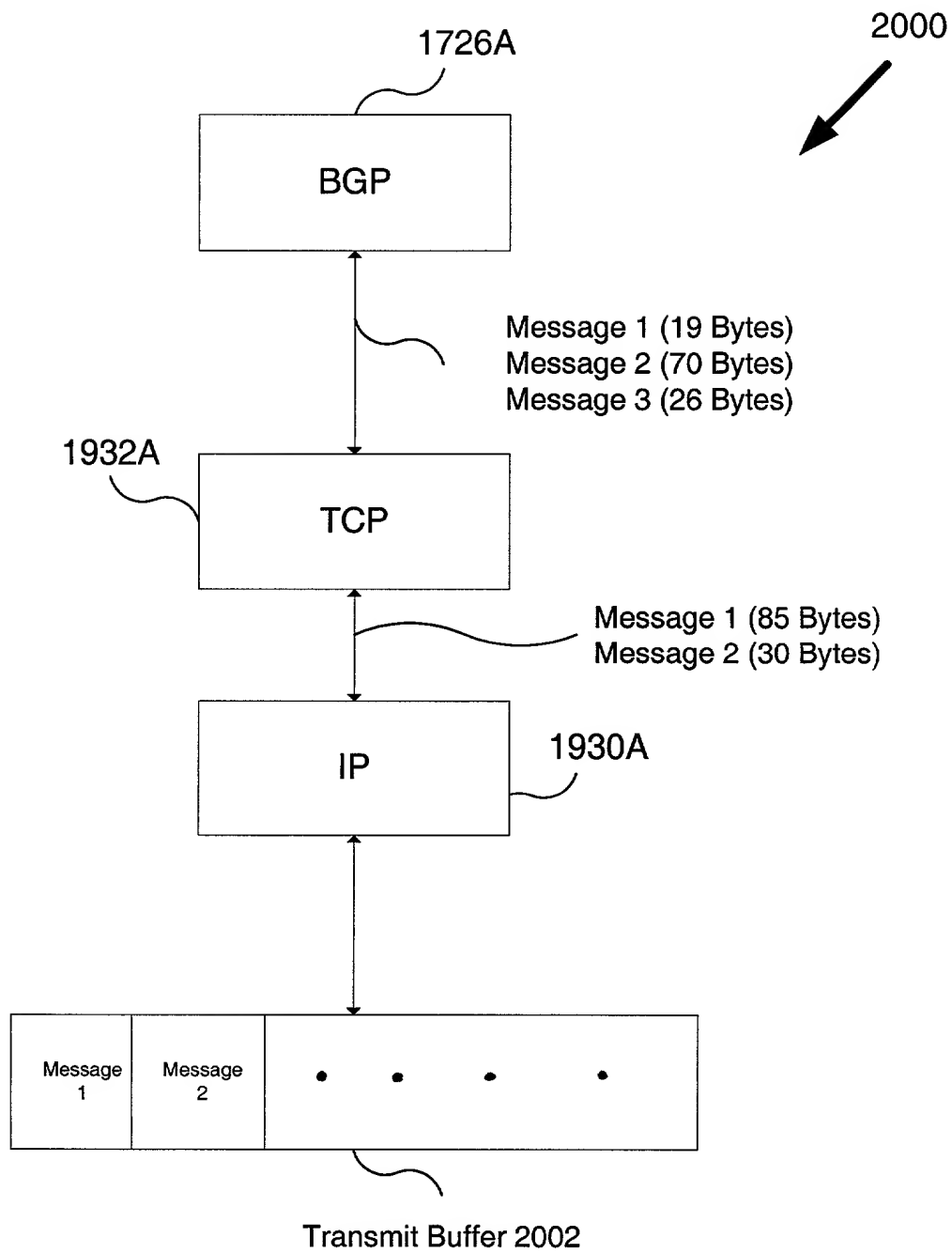


FIG. 20

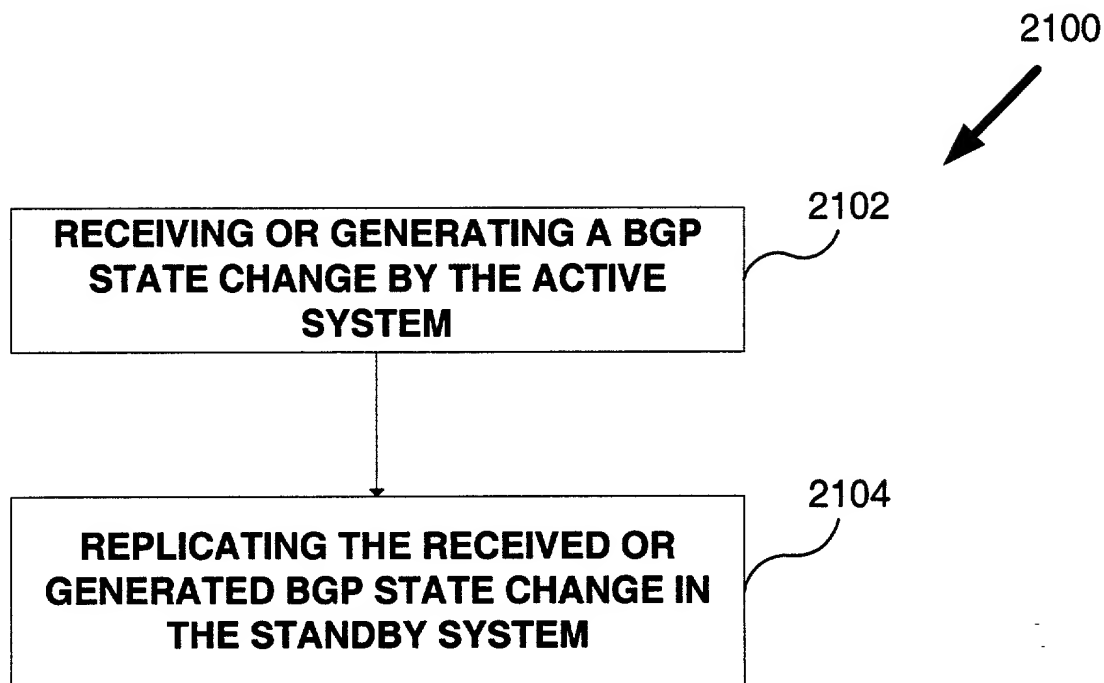


FIG. 21A

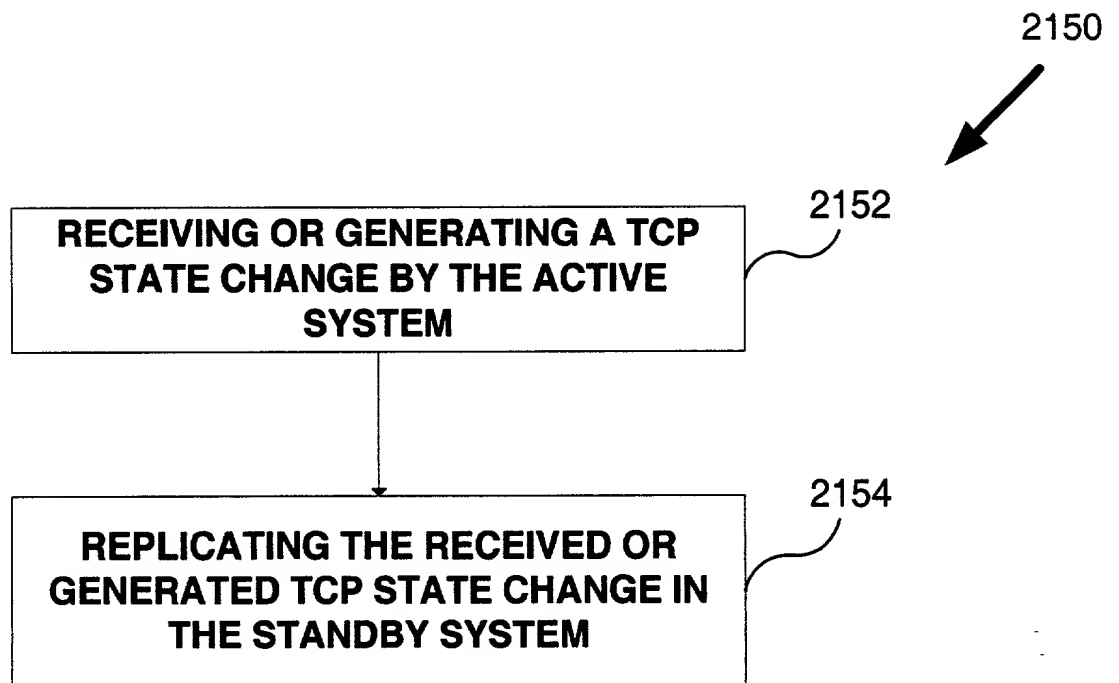


FIG. 21B

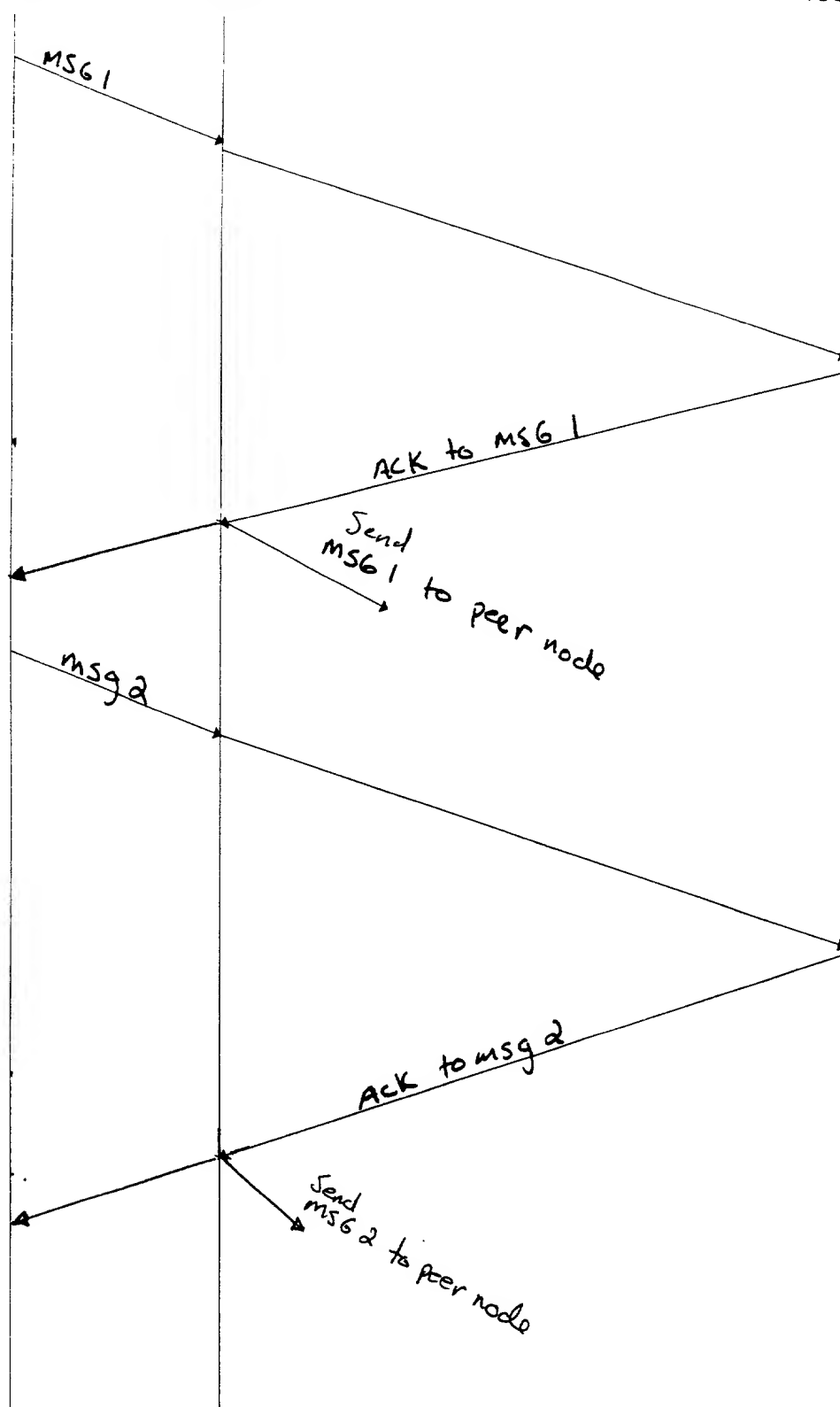
Active BGP
1726AActive TCP
1932AStandby TCP
1932B

FIG. 22

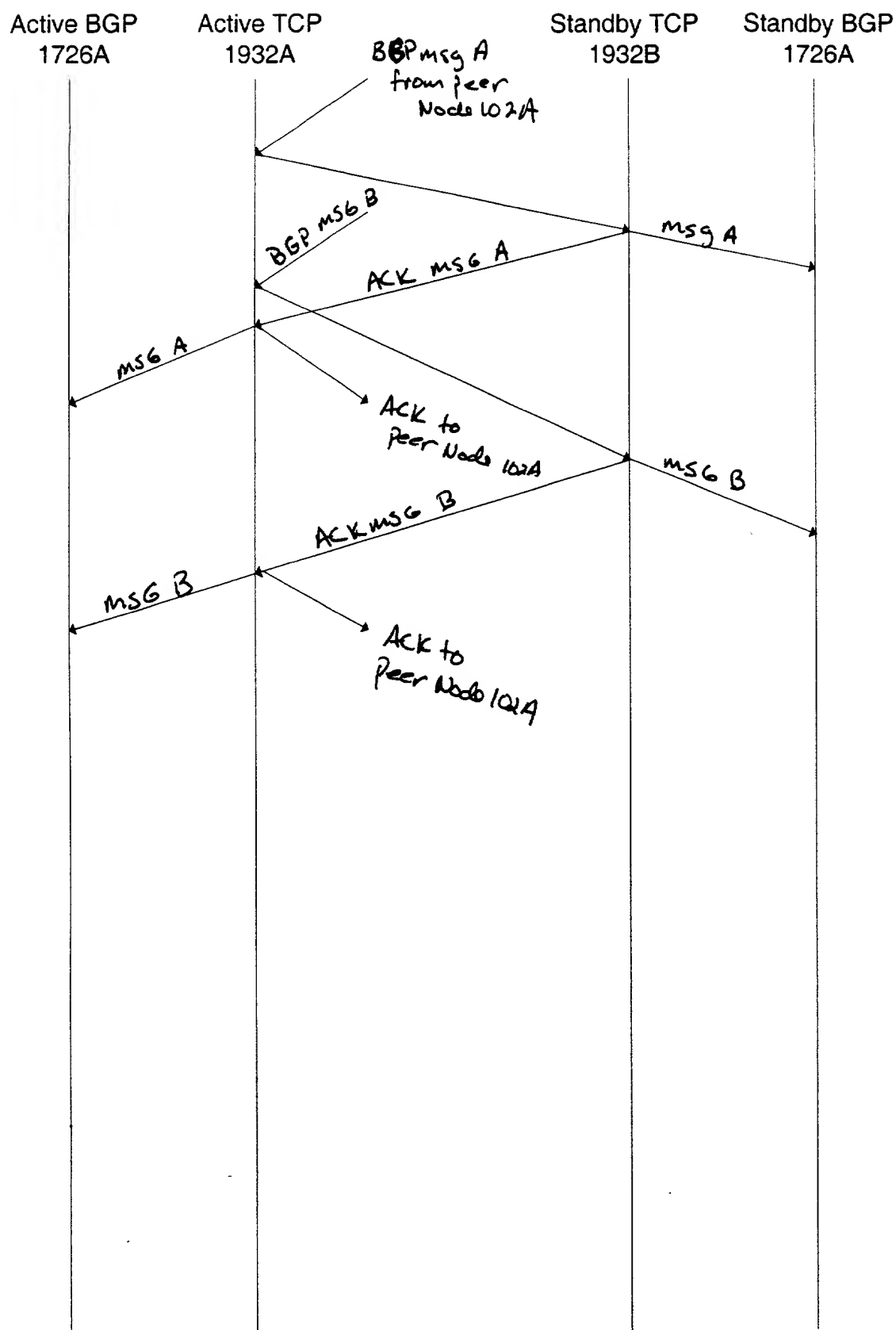


FIG. 23

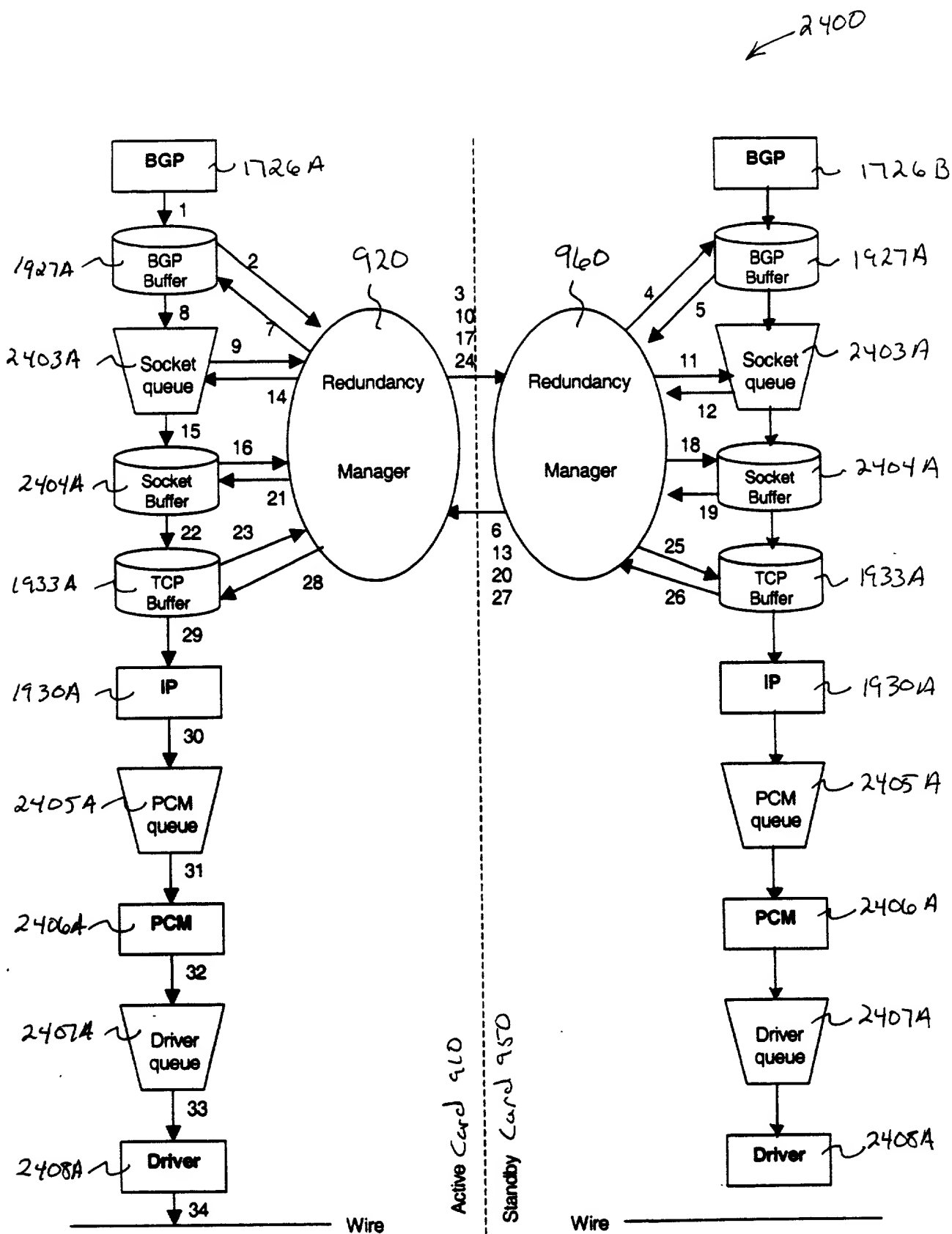


FIG. 24

2500

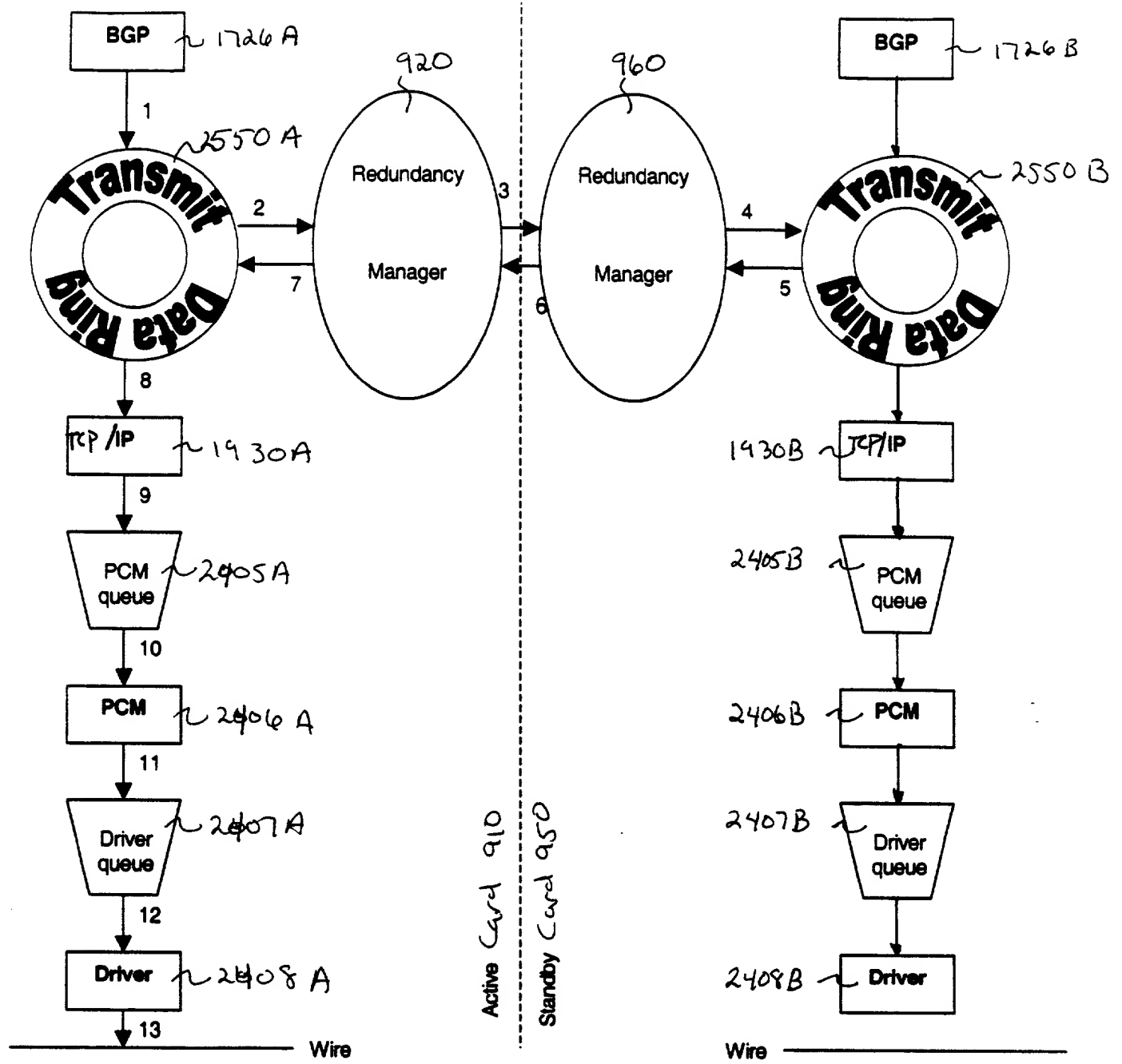


FIG. 25

FIG. 26 is a block diagram of a system 2600 for providing redundancy in a network. The system 2600 includes two redundant paths, each consisting of a Driver (2408A, 2408B), a PCM queue (2405A, 2405B), a PCM (2406A, 2406B), a TCP/IP queue (2631A, 2631B), and a TCP/IP (1930A, 1930B) block. The two paths are connected to a central Redundancy Manager (920, 960) via a central bus (940). The Redundancy Manager (920, 960) is connected to two Data Rings (2550A, 2550B) via a central bus (940). The Data Rings (2550A, 2550B) are connected to a BGP (1726A, 1726B) block via a central bus (940). The BGP (1726A, 1726B) block is connected to a Wire (1, 11a) via a central bus (940). The system 2600 is shown in a redundant configuration, with the two paths being mirror images of each other.

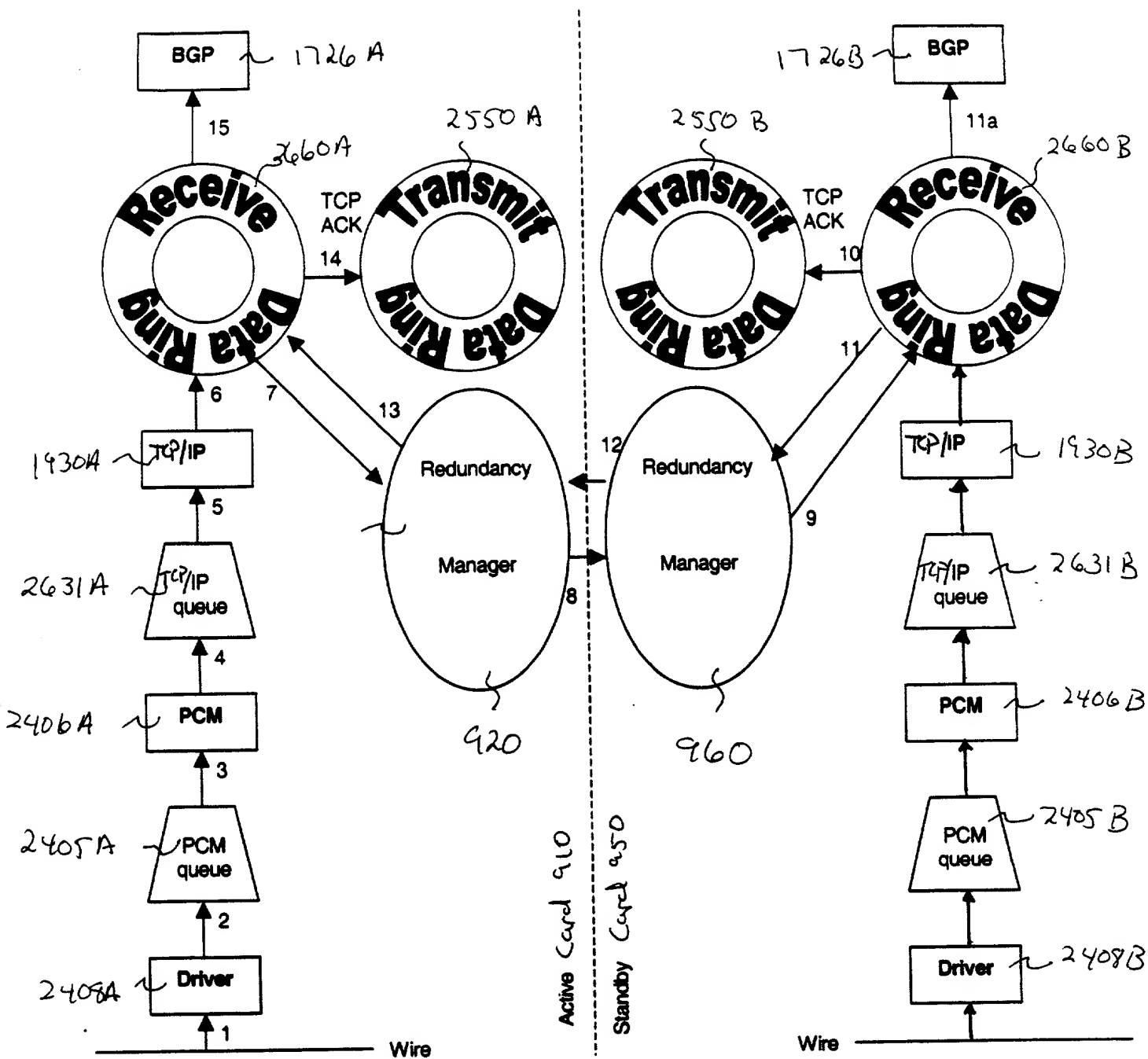


FIG. 26

2700

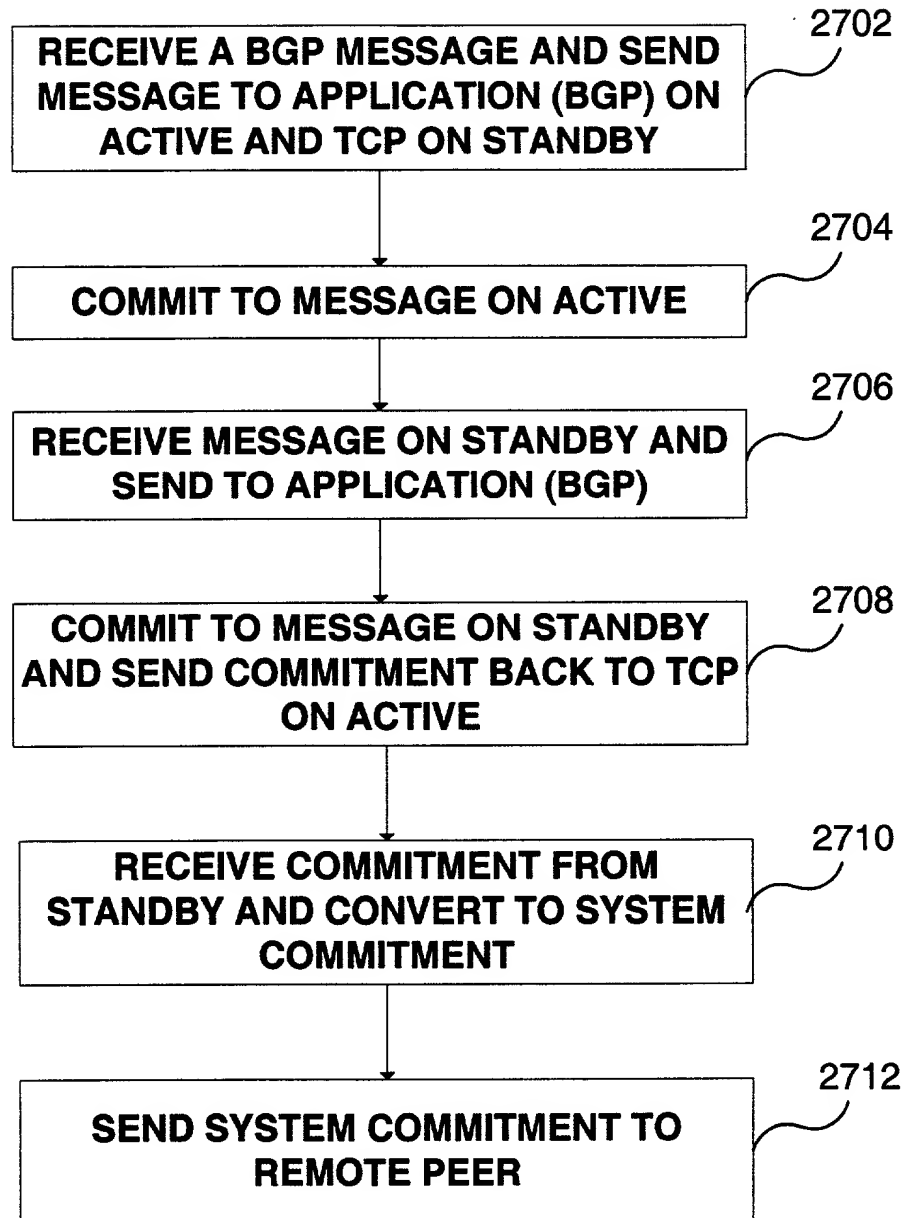


FIG. 27

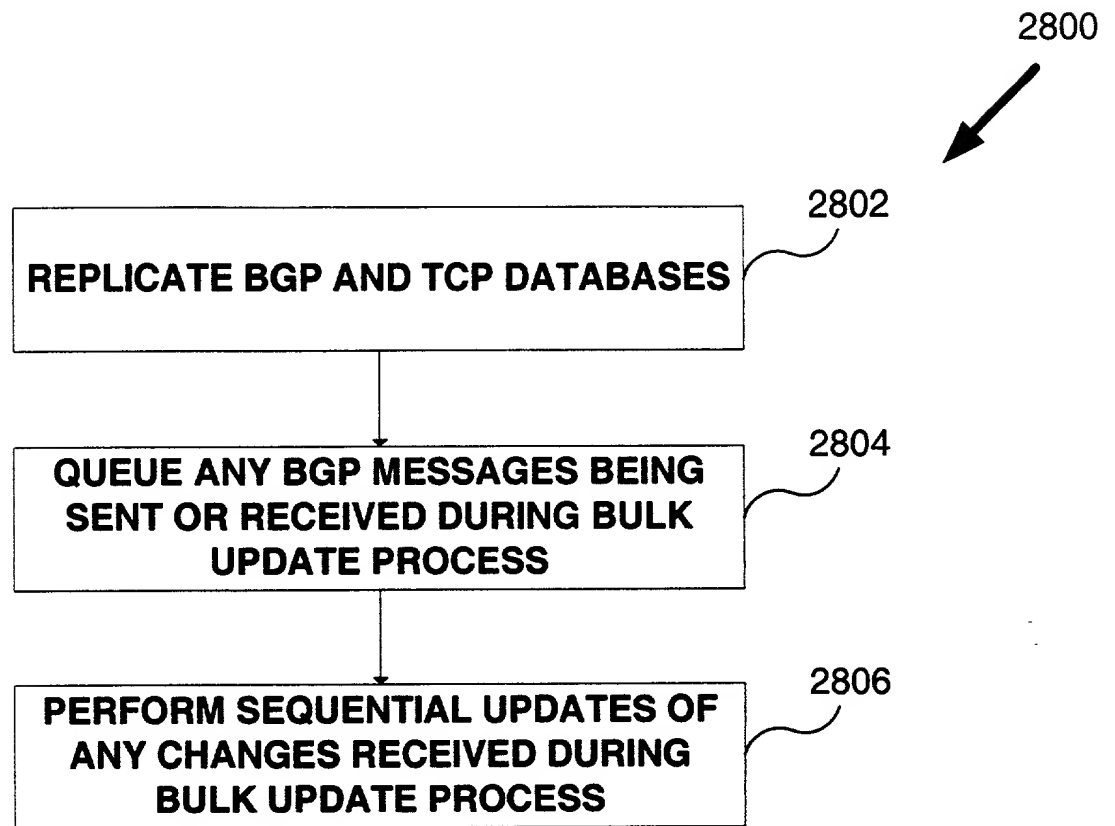


FIG. 28

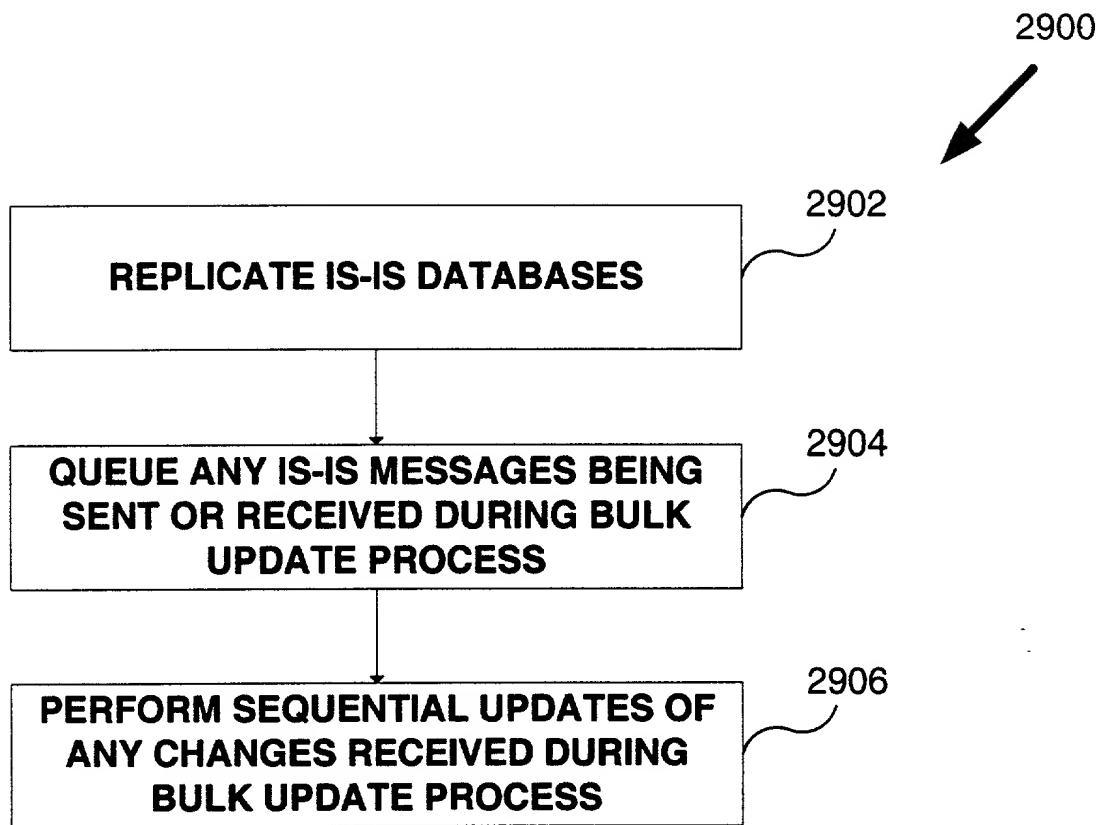


FIG. 29

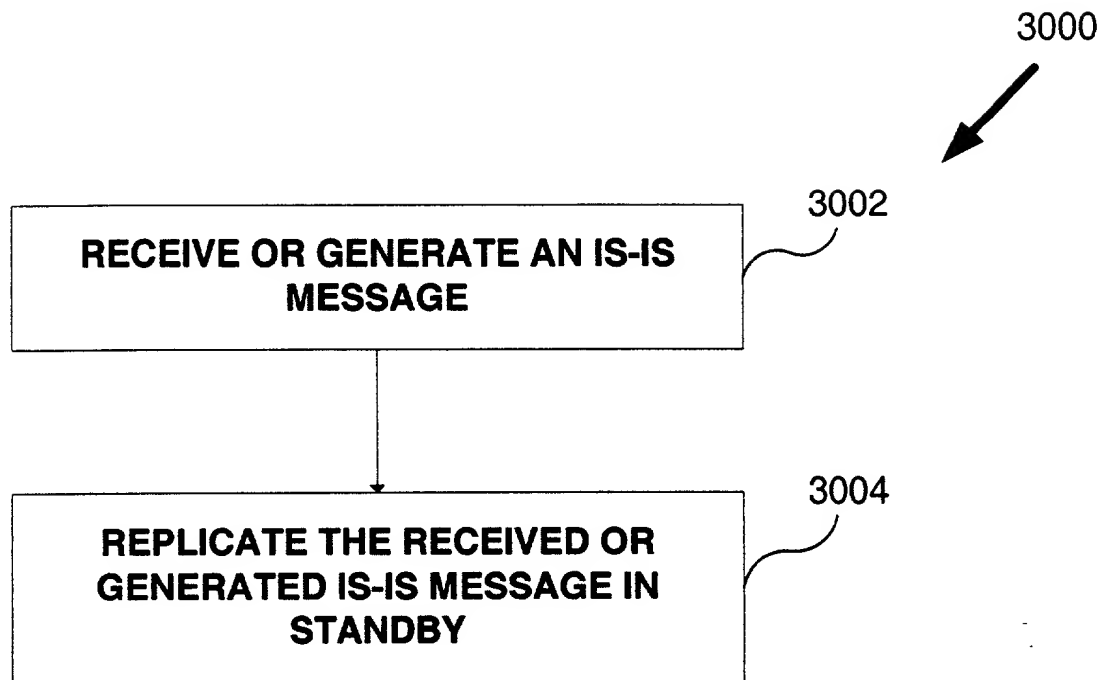


FIG. 30

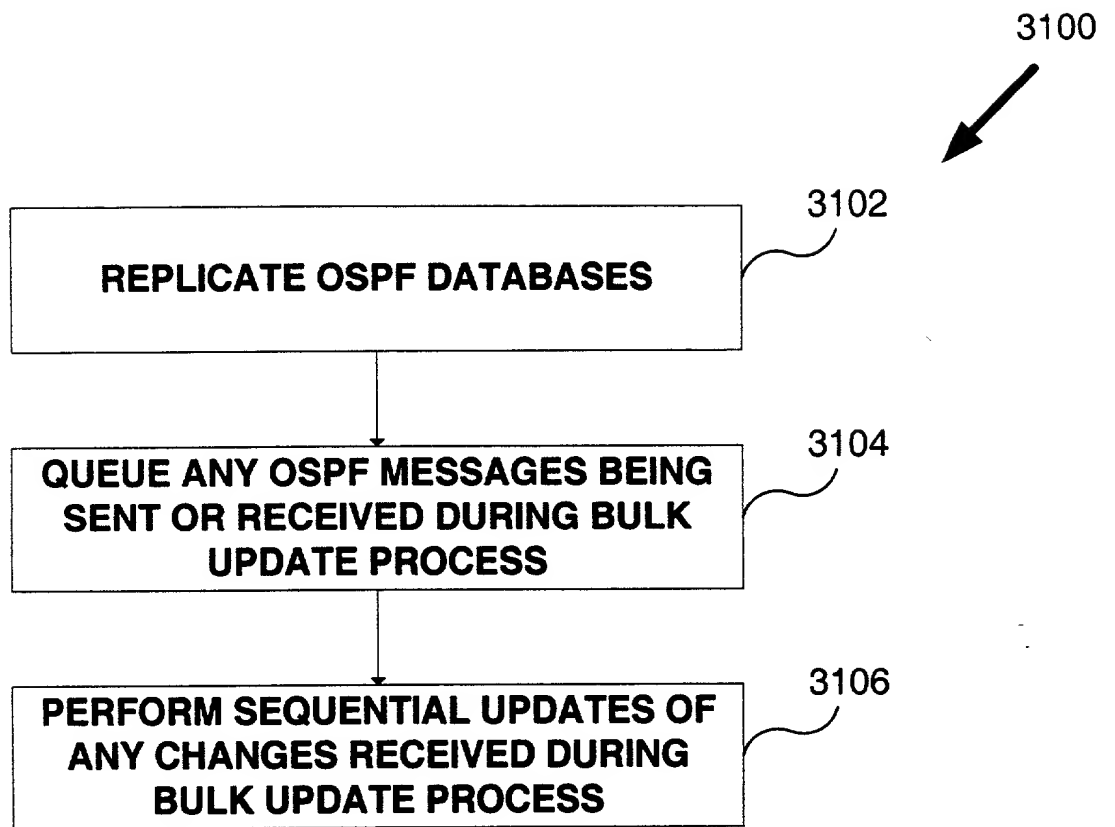


FIG. 31

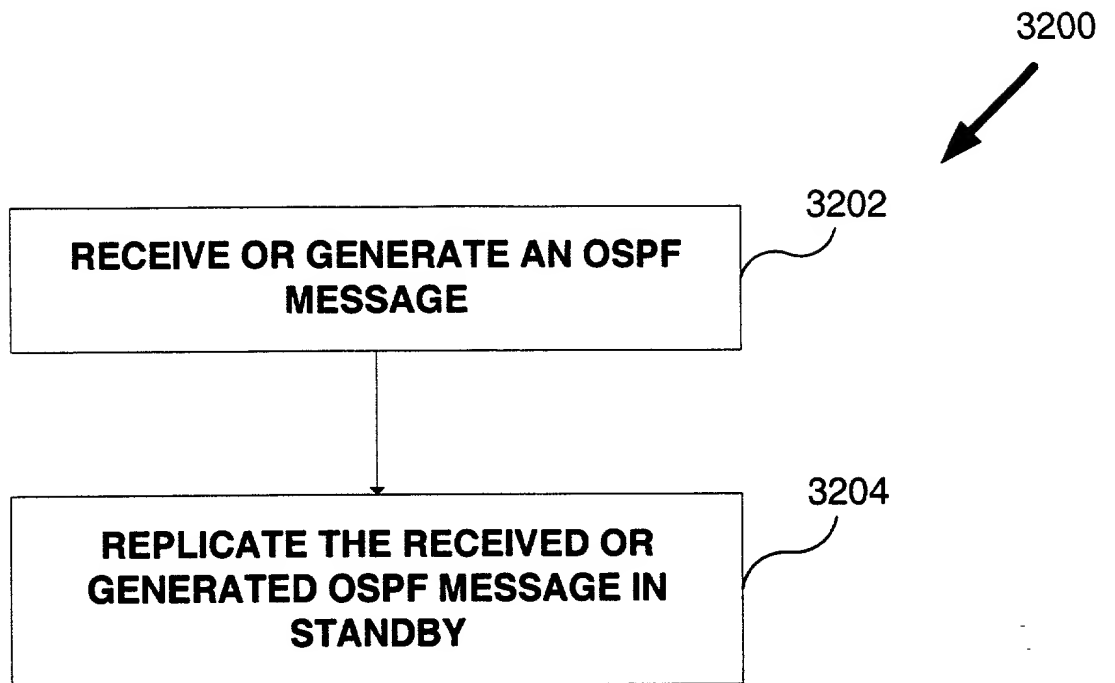


FIG. 32